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## U.S. Intensifies Effort As Summit Nears End

By Edward Walsh

THURMONT, Md., Sept. 17 (WP) — The Middle East summit conference moved toward its climax today as President Carter led a final U.S. effort to produce an agreement that

would allow resumption of the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations. Following what U.S. officials described as "intensive consultations" within and among the three delegations, Mr. Carter met for 45 minutes this morning with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He was ex-

pected to meet later in the day with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

But U.S. officials provided no hint as to whether the extraordinary 13-day-old summit would produce the U.S. goal of agreement on a "framework" for future Arab-Israeli peace talks.

The president launched the final drive for such an agreement yesterday afternoon, meeting for 2½ hours with Mr. Sadat and for 4½ hours last night with Mr. Begin.

### 'Good and Businesslike'

The meeting with Mr. Begin, which lasted past midnight, was described by Israeli officials as "good" and "businesslike," giving rise to a glimmer of optimism among a huge contingent of reporters that has been covering the summit from an American Legion hall here six miles east of Camp David.

The final round of talks took place under a U.S.-imposed deadline for concluding the summit by today. The deadline was widely viewed as an attempt to exert the last ounce of pressure on Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin to compromise and U.S. officials did not rule out the possibility of the conference spilling over into tomorrow if there were signs of progress.

Even if the summit ended today, it remained possible that its results would not be known in detail until tomorrow.

Mr. Carter focused his efforts at Camp David on the concept of an interim sharing of power on the West Bank of the Jordan River by Israel, Jordan and local Palestinian Arabs, leading to a final decision on sovereignty over the area.

### Sticking Point

The West Bank, occupied by Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, is a sticking point in the negotiations. Mr. Sadat is insisting on Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, but Mr. Begin so far has refused to consider withdrawal from the West Bank, which he fears would become a haven for Palestinian terrorists and a threat to Israel's security.

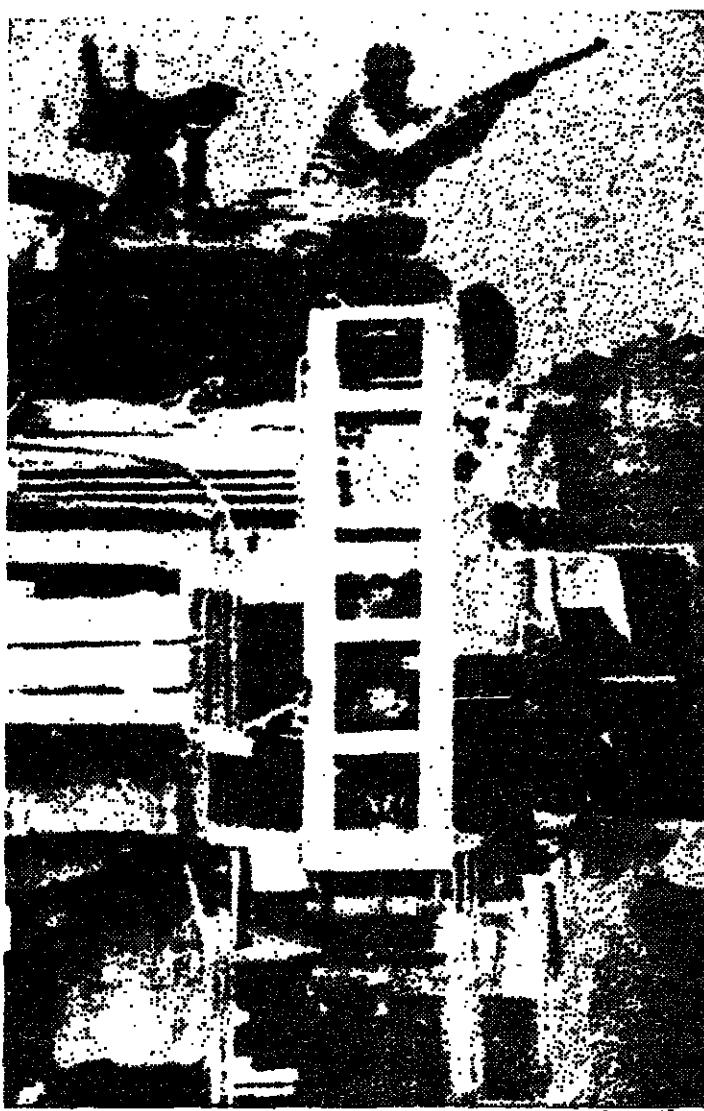
Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, told reporters yesterday that the differences remaining between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin included not only the West Bank but also the Israeli-occupied territory in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula. He said that a "framework" for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations had not yet been reached.

As the summit moved into its final hours, the three leaders faced their own decisions on how to portray the results of the conference, which was conducted under extraordinary secrecy.

The key decision lay with Mr. Sadat, who came to Camp David committed to an all-or-nothing stance, rejecting what he would consider a halfhearted measure that would be likely to lower his standing in the Arab world. According to Egyptian officials, Mr. Sadat approached the summit prepared to push for outright failure rather than to accept an unsatisfactory compromise.

Israel established a much lower goal, hoping that the summit would produce a new round of talks to slowly build on Mr. Sadat's dramatic peace initiative of last November, when he visited Jerusalem.

Those radically different approaches (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Nicaraguan soldier rides on the alert atop a tank as it is transported into the recaptured city of Leon aboard a government truck.

## Nicaragua Charges

## Venezuelan Planes Said to Help Rebels

From Wire Dispatches

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 17 — The government said today that Venezuela had sent planes to strafe its territory in support of rebels opposed to President Anastasio Somoza.

A government communique said that the planes attacked early today in support of a rebel column moving in from sanctuary in neighboring Costa Rica.

Meanwhile, government commandos broke through rebel defenses in fierce overnight fighting and recaptured Leon, Nicaragua's second-largest city, which had been held for a week by insurgents, a National Guard spokesman said.

He said that National Guard troops were mopping up resistance in Esteli and Diriamba and directing new efforts at Chinandega, reportedly the last major town under rebel control.

The government said that the invaders in the south were aided by the complexity of Costa Rica. They were Marxist-Leninists of various nationalities, it said. The air attack was made at 4 a.m., it said, near Penas Blancas on the frontier. A protest has been made to Costa Rica.

Venezuela on Friday signed a mutual defense agreement with Costa Rica, which had complained of Nicaraguan incursions. Costa Rica has no army.

In San Jose, a Nicaraguan rebel spokesman said yesterday that the opposition would agree to a ceasefire if Gen. Somoza resigned.

Carlos Gutierrez Sotelo, a member of the "Group of 12" dissidents opposing Gen. Somoza, reported the offer was made to the U.S. Embassy in Managua for relay to President Carter. He said the move had the backing of the Sandinista National Front (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## French Firm, Arabs Sign Pact On Egypt Plant

CAIRO, Sept. 17 (UPI) — An Arab consortium today signed an agreement with the French Dassault company for the production of Alpha Jet trainers in Egypt.

The Middle East News Agency said that the agreement would open the way for the assembly of Mirage planes at Egyptian factories soon.

The consortium, which includes Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, is also seeking to manufacture Crotale surface-to-air missiles as well as French electronic equipment in its member states.

The Egyptian Air Force is mainly Soviet-built, but also includes French Mirage fighters and British-French helicopters. Egypt will be getting 30 F-5 fighters from the United States at the end of the year.

## Desert Towns Destroyed

## Earthquake in Iran Kills Over 11,000

From Wire Dispatches

MESHED, Iran, Sept. 17 — More than 11,000 persons were killed in an earthquake that demolished a major town and 40 villages in the remote salt desert of eastern Iran, the official news agency Pars said today.

"Only 2,000 of the 13,000 inhabitants of Tabas survived yesterday's earthquake and all the buildings in the city were destroyed," Pars said. Earlier reports spoke of more

than 18,000 killed and injured in Tabas and surrounding villages at the epicenter of the world's strongest earthquake this year — 7.7 on the Richter scale.

Reports from the scene said that soldiers and survivors of the earthquake pulled the bodies from under mounds of rubble and took them to the cemetery.

Pars quoted the governor as saying that many of the injured would die if help did not arrive immediately.

Worse Than 1962 Quake  
Tabas is in Khorasan province, bordering Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The earthquake at 7:38 p.m. also shook the adjacent provinces of Semnan and Kerman, but there were no reports of damage or casualties there.

The quake appeared to have been one of the most deadly to strike in Iran. A 1962 earthquake in northwest Iran killed about 10,000 persons.

Pars reported that all the doctors in Tabas were killed. Doctors from neighboring towns moved into the stricken area.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi ordered 700 soldiers to join in relief operations. Helicopters and C-130 transport planes ferried in medical teams, field hospitals, food and other supplies.

In addition to 40 villages destroyed, 60 had serious damage, Pars said.

Mourning Period  
The Shah and Premier Jafar Sharif-Emsani declared three days of national mourning and radio stations switched to classical music as a sign of grief.

Initial television footage from the scene showed streets after street of collapsed mud-walled houses. Survivors wandering about and injured persons seeking the shade of broken structures. The only things left standing were towering date palms.

An Iranian radio correspondent reported: "Tabas is a mound of rubble. There is nothing standing except the palm trees. All houses have collapsed, burying thousands of people."

A government spokesman said the town was "totally demolished and ruined" last night and Pars quoted local officials as saying that



Three-fourths of the town's population was killed or injured.

Agricultural Center  
The governor of Khorasan province, Seraj Hejazi, was flown to Tabas. The town, on the edge of the central Iranian desert, is an agricultural center in an area noted for its dates, grains and oranges.

Iranian national radio and television said at least 80 percent of the town of Firdaus, about 160 kilometers east of Tabas, was destroyed and many people were killed or injured.

Regular telephone and telegraph lines to the area were cut and army signal units were the only form of communication.

The governor of Firdaus told a Iranian radio reporter that the residents of the town were fortunate that the earthquake hit early in the evening while many were still outside their homes, allowing many to escape falling debris from crumbling buildings.

However, the governor said that in the smaller mud-walled villages in the surrounding area, where people go to bed earlier, casualties were expected to be heavy.

A spokesman for the Red Lion and Sun, the Iranian equivalent of the Red Cross, said the relief agency had dispatched medical supplies, tents and blankets to the area.

The residents in the region rebuilt their homes after the 1968 earthquake with improved construction materials, but yesterday's quake would have destroyed even concrete buildings, said a reporter from the newspaper Ettelaat who was at the scene.

## Exchange Rates Cited

## U.S. Deficit in Trade To Shrink, IMF Says

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — A significant improvement in the U.S. trade deficit, and "a major reduction" in the surpluses of Japan and West Germany by 1980, caused largely by wide shifts in exchange rates, was predicted today by the International Monetary Fund.

In its annual report, the IMF said that changes in export and imports lag so far behind the changes in currency values that the U.S. deficit could actually widen this year, despite the depreciation of the dollar.

The IMF and the World Bank will hold a joint annual meeting in Washington September 25-28, when these and other international economic issues detailed in the annual report will be discussed.

On the whole, the report struck a relatively somber tone, saying that the initial recovery in the industrial nations after the 1974-75 recession had petered out.

The last year has been marked by imbalances in rates of growth and inflation, especially between the United States on one hand, and other industrial nations on the other, the report said.

Slow Trade Growth  
One of the consequences of "the faltering pace of recovery is that the volume of world trade over the last 18 months has been increasing at only a 5-percent annual rate, compared with 12 percent in 1976, and a 9-percent average in the decade ending 1972."

"These circumstances presented a number of serious hazards," the report said. At another point, it referred to the "ominous" growth of protectionism, and said that overall, the world was confronted with "a very difficult and potentially dangerous situation."

The annual report restated the recommendations first put forward at the IMF Interim Committee meeting in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Washington, Sept. 17 (WP) — A five-year-old investigation of underworld bribery of the FBI has culminated in the indictment of an FBI agent in New York on charges of lying about an alleged bribe.

It was the first time in the bureau's 54-year history, the Justice Department said, that an agent has been indicted for collusion with organized crime.

Special agent Joseph Stabile was charged with the counts of perjury before a Brooklyn grand jury that was questioning him about \$10,000 bribe he allegedly received from John Caputo to arrange for the dismissal of gambling charges against Caputo.

Caputo, 74, has been identified by the FBI as a member of the Luchese family, a New York branch of the Mafia. He is currently serving a jail term for contempt for refusing to answer questions about the Stabile case.

1973 Testimony  
Mr. Stabile testified before the grand jury on Sept. 17, 1973, but it adjourned without charging him. An internal FBI investigation then recommended that the case be dropped, and Mr. Stabile continued on active-duty with the bureau.

The case was reopened when the Justice Department reviewed it again last fall, department officials said. The result was Friday's indictment, which came two days before the statute of limitations for perjury would have run out.

The case has been a matter of concern to FBI officials over the years. Despite all the other allegations of FBI wrongdoing that have

surfaced in the past decade, the agents' image as "untouchables" — beyond the reach of bribes — has remained intact.

The Washington Post reported in 1975 that former FBI director Clarence Kelley tried to stop a Justice Department investigation of the Stabile case because it would mar the bureau's image and because it would further impair morale.

Henry Petersen, who headed the Justice Department's Criminal Division when the Stabile case was pending, told the newspaper that Mr. Kelley wanted the investigation stopped. The Justice Department denied, however, that Mr. Kelley had interfered in the investigation.

The department went out of its way Friday to draw attention to the indictment. Reporters were alerted that a "newsworthy" indictment was pending, and details of the charges against Mr. Stabile were teleprinted to Washington for waiting reporters.

The Justice Department said Mr. Stabile is the first active-duty special agent to be charged with a federal crime. But he is not the first to run into trouble with the law.

Former acting FBI director Patrick Gray and two of his top aides are under indictment for approving illegal break-ins by FBI agents.

Former agent John Murphy resigned from the bureau in 1976 hours before pleading guilty to misdemeanor charges of using government property to make home in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Mr. Dayan and Mr. Begin on a stroll around Camp David.

## Temporary Injunction Issued

## Israeli High Court Halts Work on New Settlement

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17 (WP) — The Israeli supreme court ordered today a temporary suspension of work on a new Jewish settlement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, the second such injunction in favor of West Bank Arab landowners in four months.

The court ordered that construction on the government-approved project be stopped immediately, and that the Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and the West Bank military commander, Maj. Gen. Avraham Ori, explain why all civilian settlement activity at the Beit El site should not be halted permanently.

Coming after a similar restraining order issued on May 25 against a government-approved settlement at Nebi Salah, also located near the town of Ramallah, the decision was viewed by West Bank Arabs as a victory in their campaign against expropriation of private property for civilian settlements.

The decision also occurred at a time when West Bank Palestinian Arabs and liberal Israelis have been expressing increasing frustration over Israel's unclear policies on land acquisition in the occupied territories, and at a time when the disclosure of positions taken at the Camp David summit are expected to again focus attention on the West Bank settlement issue.

Assailed by Ultra-nationalists  
Followers of the Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc), the ultra-nationalist group that has vowed to build Jewish settlements on the West Bank until the Palestinian Arabs are at (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## X-Rays Find Tiny 'Object' In Leg of Dead Bulgarian

LONDON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — A small object, possibly the tip of a hypodermic needle, found in the leg of Bulgarian defector Georgi Markov may confirm his deathbed claim that he was murdered with a stab from a poisoned umbrella point.

Scotland Yard said today that X-rays revealed "an object" in Mr. Markov's leg near the spot where he told his wife he had been stabbed. At first the object was thought to be a fault in the photographic plate, but checking revealed something about .006 inches (2 mm) large in the area of the wound.

Mr. Markov, 49, died last Monday of unknown causes four days after he said an unknown man had jabbed him in the thigh with an umbrella on a crowded sidewalk outside the External Services headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corp., where he worked. He said the man escaped in a taxi.

The jab with the umbrella could have shot a pellet of slow-dissolving poison into Mr. Markov's leg, small enough to have been injected with a needle, press reports quoted doctors as saying at the time of death.

### Worked for BBC

Mr. Markov, one of Bulgaria's most influential and popular playwrights before he defected to the West in 1969, and formerly a close associate of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov and other high-ranking Communist officials, worked for BBC's East European section, as well as freelancing for the anti-Communist Radio Free Europe.

Speculation that the Bulgarian government may have been involved in Mr. Markov's death was heightened when another Bulgarian defector, Mr. Markov's friend and colleague Vladimir Kostov, who lives in Paris, said he had been similarly attacked Aug. 26 but had suffered only mild illness and had dis-

## Hard-Money Scare Has E. Germans on Spree

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (NYT) — In an atmosphere of apprehension, East Germans have embarked on the most intensive buying spree in memory at hard-currency stores, spurred by the fear that the government may clamp down on the free use of Western currencies by East Germans.

In recent weeks, reports have spread throughout the country that the East German government plans to restrict the circulation of the West German mark, which has practically become the second legal tender in East Germany, and to curtail operations at the Intershop chain, the stores in which Western goods can be obtained, but only for Western currency. The rumors are rooted in a warning in the official party organ last month implying that the stores may soon be closed to East Germans.

"There is an unbelievable run on the Intershops," Hilde Jaeger, an East Berlin woman, told a Westerner. "People want to buy what they can before it is too late." She said that she had bought coffee and a cassette recorder for her son with money she had saved.

Two travelers returning from Leipzig and Karl-Marx-Stadt, industrial centers in Saxony, say that queues of several hundred persons form each morning in front of Intershop stores there. At the large modern Intershop at the Hotel Metropol in East Berlin, at least 50 East Germans stood in line a few nights ago, waiting to get to the sales counters that displayed American jeans, Western clothing, liquor, coffee and cosmetics.

### No Explanation

Western officials are at a loss to explain the feverish rush. Some diplomats say that the East German authorities may have deliberately started the rumors to mop up large amounts of hard currency in the hands of private citizens and thus help refill the government's empty coffers.

The huge expansion of Intershop business in recent years has provided the East German government with ample financial rewards as hundreds of Western banknotes change hands daily in return for consumer goods otherwise unavailable. Annual sales are estimated at \$1 billion, with about half of that amount counted as pure profit for the government.

Since 1974, East Germans have been in the unique position within the Eastern bloc of being officially permitted to own the coveted West German mark or other Western currencies and to shop freely in the special stores. The hard currency is brought into East Germany by Western visitors, mailed in by friends or relatives abroad, and brought back by elderly East Germans who are allowed to travel to West Germany. But this practice has spawned a "gray market" in which the West German mark — or west mark, as the East Germans call it — has begun to supplant East Germany's own currency for numerous business transactions and services. If an East German wants his car fixed or needs tiles or bathroom faucets, he must be ready to pay up to half the bill in hard currency.

Fears for Morale  
Middle-level party officials with no access to Western money have argued that the system undermines socialist morale. Some East Germans contend that hard-line ideologists favor a clampdown on the Intershops to get at Erich Honecker, the consumer-minded party leader who opened up the currency flow.

At Leipzig, a young East German soldier, evidently under orders not to enter the Intershop supermarket in uniform, was observed standing at the door, telling two women what he wanted them to buy for him.

At the Intershops and may buy whatever is available. In addition to clothing and special foodstuffs, radio and television sets, cassettes and records as well as Western cosmetics are favorite items. A bottle of Scotch whisky sells for \$6.50 and half a pound of coffee is \$2.50.

To temper the envy of those who have no hard currency, authorities have opened delicatessen supermarkets that accept East German marks, but their prices are five to six times as high as those in the Intershops, a sign of how low a value the East German government accords to its own currency. Scotch in an "Eastern" delicatessen costs \$40, and 200 grams of coffee from West Germany, less than half a pound, are sold for \$13.

Market Enlarged  
For Western companies, such as Levi Strauss, which sells more jeans to East Germany than to any other East bloc country, the Intershop

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News Analysis

The 'Thorpe Problem': Growing Liberal Burden

By R.W. Apple Jr.

SOUTHPORT, England, Sept. 17 (NYT) — Yet another painful chapter in the recent history of the Liberal Party has ended with Jeremy Thorpe, its former leader, slipping out the back door of his hotel here and driving away from the annual Liberal assembly.

In less than 24 hours in this little resort town on the Irish Sea, he had managed to embarrass almost everyone, to divide a party that is small enough to start with and to divert the attention of the British press from the deliberations of the assembly.

On Aug. 4, Mr. Thorpe was charged with conspiracy to murder Norman Scott, a former male model. Subsequently, it became known that he had also been charged with incitement to murder. He denied both charges and stated that he would neither resign his seat in the House of Commons nor retire before the next general election.

By his insistence on retaining his seat and even fighting a general election, Mr. Thorpe, 49, was acting well within his legal rights. But he was flouting the well-established British political convention that public figures accused of serious crimes should stand aside until the charges have been disposed of.

David Steel, the current Liberal leader, was appalled. Even without Mr. Thorpe's problems, the party, which has only 13 seats in the current House of Commons, was looking forward to a difficult general election this fall. They stood below 10 percent in all the public-opinion polls, and were struggling to re-establish an independent image following the termination of the Liberal-Labor agreement that kept Prime Minister James Callaghan in office for more than a year.

Striving to put as much space as possible between Mr. Thorpe and the party, Mr. Steel stripped Mr. Thorpe of his role as the Liberals' foreign policy spokesman. Then, with an election seemingly imminent, Mr. Steel announced that none of the other Liberal members of Parliament would campaign for Mr. Thorpe and that he would be expected to confine his own activities to the Devon constituency that he has represented for 19 years.

Last week, Mr. Callaghan postponed the election, giving the Liberals welcome breathing room. But there remained the problem of the party assembly this week in Southport. Mr. Steel and other Liberal leaders privately and then publicly urged Mr. Thorpe to stay away. Several of the former leader's parliamentary colleagues said they

would walk off the platform if he insisted on appearing.

When the Liberals arrived in Southport Monday, a fine storm was brewing, in the form of a motion from Mr. Thorpe supporters condemning Mr. Steel and his associates for, in effect, judging Mr. Thorpe before his trial. At the last moment, the motion was watered down into an attack on the British press, but the party was split and all the squabbling spilled onto the front pages.

Then, on Wednesday, Fred Emery, the political editor of the Times of London, was told by Mr. Steel that Mr. Thorpe had broken promises — first, not to stand for re-election, and second, not to come to the Southport meeting. Richard Wainwright, another Liberal legislator, went further, declaring that he and his parliamentary colleagues felt "betrayed and deceived" by Mr. Thorpe.

In the face of all this, Mr. Thorpe came to Southport anyway. At the end of a debate on party strategy, he marched onto the platform, escorted stoically by Mr. Steel, clowned a bit with the sign in front of him, and sat down. About a third of those in the hall applauded, some of them standing, but the majority — including all of the legislators in the hall at the time — sat silently.

Mr. Thorpe said not a word in the ensuing debate and, after about 25 minutes, he left. He had been pleased by his reception, he said afterward, but he would not say a word more.

The result was inevitable. As they had all week, the reporters covering the meeting devoted their dispatches to Mr. Thorpe and not to the election platform the Liberals were trying to hammer out. It was a calamity for a party that gets little enough favorable publicity in the best of times, especially when it is trying desperately to put across fresh ideas to persuade the electorate of its seriousness.

Late Thursday night, Mr. Steel and Mr. Thorpe thrashed out the whole issue again. Whether as a result of that meeting or for other reasons, Mr. Thorpe canceled plans to attend Friday's sessions and left town, escaping the newsmen waiting for him by ducking out the service entrance at the rear of the Prince of Wales Hotel.

"It is free country, it is a free party and he was perfectly entitled to come," said Mr. Steel philosophically. "I regret very much that he had to do so."



ROUGH CROSSING — The hovercraft Princess Anne received a tear in its side during a crossing from Boulogne to

Dover Friday. The ship had to beach at Wissant, France, where 100 passengers and 60 cars were safely disembarked.

But Report Says Phenomenon May Be Cyclical

CIA Study Says International Terrorism Has Dipped

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — The CIA says that international terrorism declined somewhat last year as governments increased security measures and some countries became increasingly reluctant to offer safe haven to terrorists.

But the agency warned in a study that the phenomenon might be cyclical: It might level off and even increase again as terrorists review their options and select alternate targets rather than retreat from the scene.

Last year, the CIA said, "there was a decline in the number of international incidents... This decline was probably in large part due to increased security measures taken by previously victimized governments, a wait-and-see attitude on the part of terrorists... and the denial of safe haven [to terrorists] by a growing number of states."

"The decline in the frequency of international terrorist attacks is expected to level off and may even be reversed. The many issues that have motivated individual terrorists remain unsolved, and new causes will arise."

The CIA research paper, with emphasis on 1977, also said that

kidnappings, bombings, arson and murders constitute the majority of acts by terrorists. But, the study cautioned, "one or more groups may overcome their present tactical limitations and moral qualms to

master and employ" more sophisticated weapons.

The CIA study stressed that despite a temporary lull in overall terrorist activities, the targets and locations of terrorist acts have re-

mained and probably will remain the same: U.S. citizens and businesses in western Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

The study said that while the activities of Palestinian, West European and Asian terrorists (Japan's Red Army, in particular) receive the most publicity and attention, there are also other violence-prone groups, such as various sects in India and U.S.-based Cuban and Croatian exile organizations fighting against the Communist governments in their former homelands.

Statistics included in the report showed that between 1968 and 1977 there were 2,690 terrorist incidents around the globe, the largest number in 1976 and nearly 80 percent of them occurring in western Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

Almost half of those incidents — 1,148 — were directed at U.S. citizens and property, mostly in the form of incendiary and explosive bombings and kidnappings.

Latin America is the region in which U.S. citizens and their property are the most frequent targets — there were 455 incidents between 1968 and 1977. The next areas were Western Europe (298 incidents) and the Middle East (194 incidents).

News Blackout Imposed On Hunt for Moro Killers

ROME, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Judicial officials today clamped a strict news blackout on their expanding Red Brigades manhunt, but investigation sources said that three women and three men were at the center of a nationwide search for the killers of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Officials said that news leaks about the arrests of alleged Red Brigades chief Corrado Alunni and two women had already damaged their investigation severely and that they would say no more until the hunt for suspects was over.

"I won't even tell you the color of pants that Alunni is wearing," Milan magistrate Armando Spataro

told reporters when they asked about the 30-year-old suspect who was arrested Wednesday night.

Investigating magistrates here said that news of Mr. Alunni's arrest leaked from the Interior Ministry in Rome and spoiled their plans to round up suspects who had been photographed and filmed at Mr. Alunni's apartment during two weeks of secret surveillance.

"It was supposed to be the secret of the year," a Milan anti-terrorist police official said. "It should have been kept secret three days at least so we could do our work. Instead they let it out in three hours."

Police sources said that hundreds of photographs and films of suspects who had contacted Mr. Alunni had been taken during their surveillance of his apartment and that simultaneous raids had been planned to arrest them all.

Despite the news leak, police were able to arrest Mr. Alunni's girlfriend, Marina Zoni, 31, and Maria Alberani, 29, of Bologna soon after the raid on his apartment.

Mrs. Zoni was arrested when she went to Mr. Alunni's apartment shortly after his arrest. Miss Alberani was picked up in Bologna after the police found her name on a letter in the apartment.

Police sources said that the hunt for additional suspects following examination of documents in Mr. Alunni's apartment had centered on Maria Teresa Zoni, 23, Marina's sister; Liviana Tosi, 27, of Bologna; and Marzia Lelli, 23, of Bologna.

Maria Teresa Zoni, whose photograph matches descriptions made by witnesses to the Moro kidnapping March 16, disappeared shortly after Mr. Alunni's arrest.

Miss Tosi has been sought by police since a break-in at a Bologna nightwatchman's office in April. Miss Lelli has been sought since 1974 in connection with the killing of a policeman.

Police said that the search also was concentrating on Rocco Micalotto, 32; Prospero Gallinari, 27; and Mario Moretti, 32. All three have been sought in connection with a series of Red Brigades attacks over the years.

Mr. Moretti has been identified by police as the man who financed a Red Brigades print shop in Rome where five persons were arrested in June.

Mr. Alunni, a former police trainee and electronics expert, is believed by police to have taken over leadership of the Red Brigades following the 1975 arrest of Renato Curcio, who founded the terrorist gang in 1969.

Police sources quote witnesses as saying that they saw Mr. Alunni driving one of the Red Brigades automobiles when Mr. Moro was kidnapped and his five police bodyguards killed.

Mr. Moro, premier of Italy five times and president of the ruling Christian Democratic Party at the time of his abduction, was found dead on a street in Rome on May 9.

Mr. Alunni is to appear in court Oct. 12 to face preliminary charges of arms possession and subversive activities. He also has been formally charged with kidnapping and murder in the Moro case and with the 1976 killing of Fulvio Croce, who was president of the Turin lawyers' association.

Police sources said that Mr. Alunni spent his August vacation at an Adriatic resort with Marina Zoni and that the two may have met Red Brigades fugitives Nadia Mantovani and Vincenzo Guagliardo at the time.

Milan Firebombing — Extremists today threw two fire bombs against the offices of Iran Air here, causing slight damage and no injuries, police reported, adding that two youths were seen running away after the attack.



Astrid Proll in 1971 photo.

U.K. Magistrate Approves Bid to Extradite Proll

LONDON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Astrid Proll, a founder-member of the Baader-Meinhof gang in West Germany, yesterday was provisionally ordered returned to that country after her arrest here on Friday. A magistrate said, however, that West Germany would have to present formal evidence against her before the extradition could be carried out.

Miss Proll, 31, said through her lawyer that she feared for her life if she returned to jail in West Germany. Return would be "suicide," although she is not suicidal, her lawyer said.

She was arrested in a north London garage where she worked under the alias of Anna Puttick as a mechanic instructor in a government-financed course. Scotland Yard declined to say how she was tracked down. West Germany had asked for her extradition.

She had disappeared from Germany in 1974 after being given provisional liberty for medical treatment while awaiting trial for attempted murder. In her statement yesterday, she said that she had no contact with the Red Army Faction — the gang's name for itself — since coming to Britain. "I have tried to settle down as best I could in the circumstances," she said.

Pilot's Family Dies In New Jersey Crash

ROBINSVILLE, N.J., Sept. 17 (UPI) — A private airplane crashed yesterday after takeoff from a rural airport, killing five persons and injuring the pilot.

The crash in heavy fog wiped out the family of the pilot, Dominique Matera, 42, of Hamilton Township, who was reported in critical condition in a hospital. His wife, daughter, son, son-in-law and son's girlfriend died.

Beryllium Group Concedes

U.S. Safety-Cost Study Relied on Industry Data

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — Energy Department officials conceded yesterday that their prediction that it would cost \$150 million to meet a proposed federal safety standard for the suspected carcinogen beryllium — a cost so high that it was said to endanger national security by threatening to foreclose the supply of the metal — came from "a gross estimate based on rule of thumb" by the beryllium industry.

An Energy Department official, who was part of the department's task force that made the prediction, said his group failed to consider other economic studies by the beryllium industry and the government that placed the maximum cost of meeting the standard at \$4.6 million.

In a controversial letter made public last week by The Washington Post, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger cited the \$150 million figure as too high for industry to meet. He warned that beryllium producers would shut down, cutting off the supply of the critical metal and posing a national-security threat.

Other federal officials challenged Mr. Schlesinger's assertions, however, saying, in contrast to earlier statements by industry spokesmen, that only a small part of the industry's production goes for government use.

30,000 Workers

Elimination of the standard in the name of national defense, they said, would leave an estimated 30,000 workers exposed to a suspected carcinogen while saving the beryllium industry millions of dollars in compliance costs. The officials also challenged Mr. Schlesinger's economic data.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which is part of the Labor Department, is preparing to enact the standard, which would halve the present permissible beryllium exposure for workers, which is two micrograms per cubic meter of air over an eight-hour period.

Beryllium, a critical metal in the aerospace and nuclear weapons industries, can cause fatal respiratory disease and has been cited in federal laboratory studies as causing cancer in nine different species of animals.

Glen Taylor, a member of the Energy Department's beryllium task force, said his group made its \$150 million compliance estimate based on data gathered only from the beryllium industry. The two U.S. producers of the ultra-light metal — Kaweco Beryllium Industries and Brush Wellman Inc. —

have vigorously opposed the implementation of the new standard.

Mr. Taylor said an engineering study that his group used would, in effect, have resulted in the creation of a whole new plant for the beryllium producers, even though only about 2 percent of Kaweco Beryllium's output goes to the government and 10 percent of Brush Wellman's beryllium is similarly purchased. The \$150 million estimate, he acknowledged, was "very rough."

Two other studies on compliance costs were not used by the task force, Mr. Taylor said. In one, which was done for Kaweco Beryllium by Catalytic Inc., a Philadelphia engineering and construction firm, the compliance estimate for the metal manufacturer totaled about \$10.6 million, of which only \$4.6 million was needed to upgrade the company's plant at Hazleton, Pa., which produces beryllium for the government.

Mr. Taylor and industry officials said the plant would easily be able to meet the annual federal requirement of about 80,000 pounds of beryllium.

A spokesman for Catalytic Inc. refused Friday to comment on the study. But papers filed by Kaweco Beryllium with the Labor Department indicate that for the \$4.6 million expenditure the company could bring most of its jobs in the Hazleton plant below the exposure level set by the new standard.

Earlier Incidents

In the past, officials of both the Energy Department and Kaweco Beryllium have insisted there was no way the manufacturers could achieve the proposed standard, no matter how much they spent.

The Kaweco Beryllium brief said the company was still not sure whether it could meet the standard, but that even if it could it "would not simply embark on a program of spending millions of dollars... in an effort to lower [its] concentration levels." The primary factor in such a decision, it said, was the economic return on its investment.

The Energy Department task force also rejected a second study, which put the cost for both manufacturers to meet the proposed standard at \$3.7 million. That study was done for OSHA by the Boston consulting firm of Bolt, Beranek and Newman. Mr. Taylor said yesterday that the study was not considered "because it was superficial."

An official of Bolt, Beranek and Newman said, however, that the study conformed to engineering requirements set by the Labor Department, and that his firm stood by its findings.

U.S. Postal Workers Win Modest Gains in Decision

By Edward C. Burks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT) — A half million postal workers have won modest wage increases plus unlimited cost-of-living adjustments over three years and lifetime security from layoffs in a binding arbitration decision designed to head off a nationwide strike.

In view of some substantial gains for the workers over what had been offered by the U.S. Postal Service, there was increasing optimism that the long contract fight might be over.

Union officials estimated that the decision, reached Friday by special mediator-arbitrator James Healy, a Harvard Business School professor, would raise average postal salaries from \$15,887 to about \$19,500 in 1981.

A major point won by the unions was the decision to lift the 6.5-percent ceiling on annual cost-of-living adjustments and to grant yearly boosts equal to cost-of-living gains.

Both parties in the protracted dispute, the Postal Service and leaders of three unions representing more than 90 percent of U.S. postal workers — agreed in advance to accept Healy's decision.

But two of the unions will submit the decision to their rank and file for a vote. And there was still some grumbling in union circles. Particular attention was focused on some militant local leaders, especially in the New York area, who have indicated that job action or wildcat walkouts could be expected if they found the terms unacceptable.

Emmet Andrews, president of the 290,000-member American Postal Workers Union, the largest of the unions, approved the decision with the comment: "It looks like the long hot summer is over. We got some of the things we want."

12 Ministers Quit in Peru

LIMA, Sept. 17 (UPI) — All but 3 of the 15 ministers in the Peruvian Cabinet turned in formal resignations yesterday, but President Francisco Morales Bermudez accepted only four of them, and the government news agency said that only the ministers representing the three armed forces, members of Peru's ruling junta, stood with the president, who is a retired army general.

The news agency said the 12 ministers resigned "to free the president to form a new Cabinet." The health and education ministers recently faced widespread strikes in their areas and the leftist press has been continuously criticizing the industry minister for his adherence to economic austerity guidelines.

ed in the pay package and we got lifetime security." He predicted approval by union rank and file.

There was a weakening of the longstanding clause protecting against layoffs — a change sought by the Postal Service — but it does not affect any current workers.

The Healy decision says that workers hired after Friday will not have protection against layoffs until they have completed six years of continuous service.

Special Paragraph

On the other hand union leaders were pleased with the way Mr. Healy spelled out lifetime protection for current workers against involuntary layoffs and force reductions. He inserted a special paragraph in his decision to that effect.

In the previous three-year contract there was a no-layoff provision, but it was, in effect, subject to renegotiation with each contract. Union leaders are interpreting the Healy language as making the guarantee unconditional. As one spokesman put it: "How can you grant lifetime security and then say it's only for three years?"

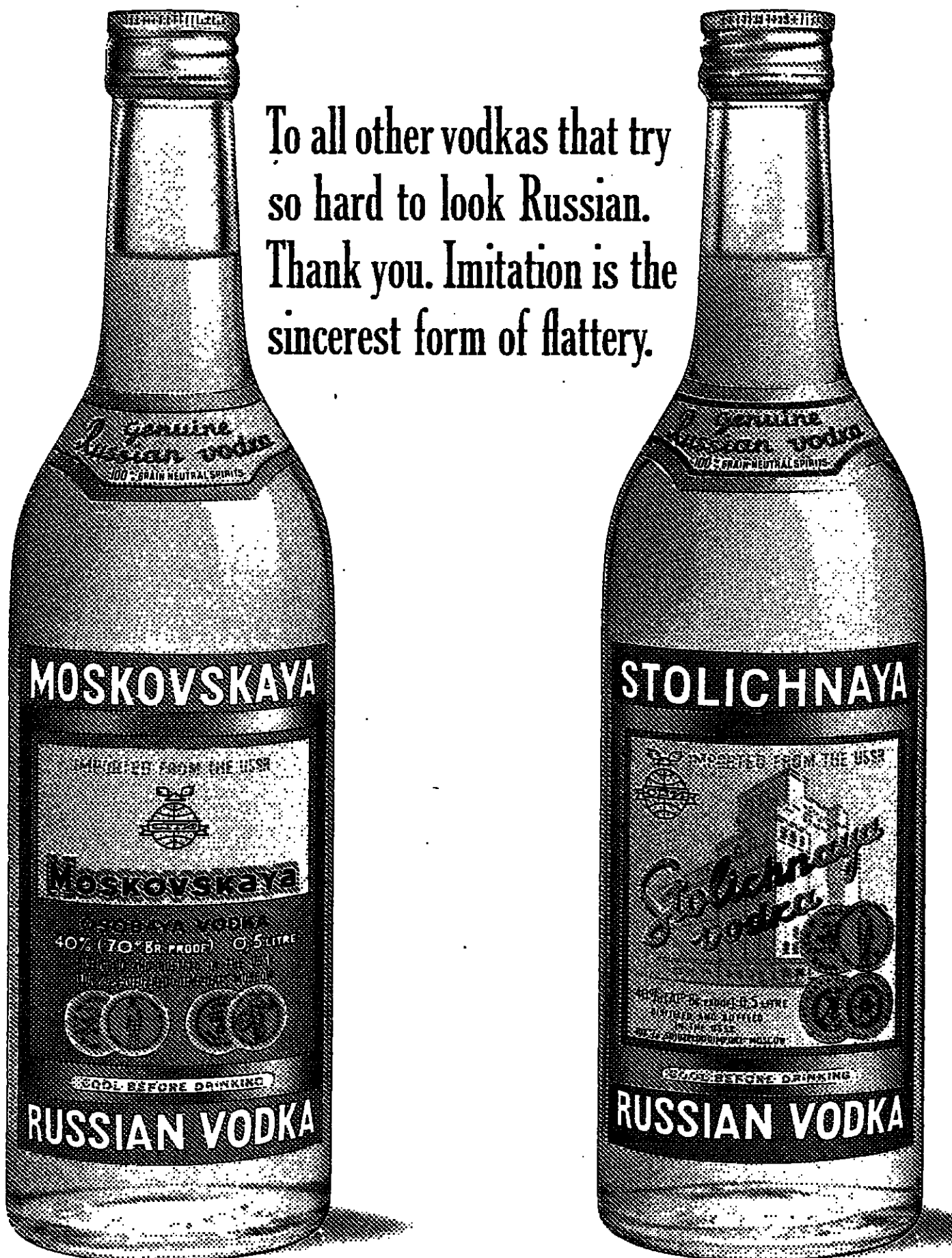
Joseph Vacca, president of the 180,000-member National Letter Carriers Union, said that union members would vote on the Healy package and that there probably would be a wildcat strike if they rejected it. Lonnie Johnson, head of the 36,000-member Mail Handlers Union, was "very unhappy," he said, because he felt that management got the best of the Healy decision. But he does not plan to submit the decision to union members.

The Healy pay provisions call for a \$500 across-the-board increase retroactive to July 21, a 3-percent boost July 21, 1979, and a flat \$500 raise July 21, 1980. A cost-of-living adjustment to November 4 amounts to \$1,518 added to annual salaries.

Mr. Healy was called by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Sept. 1 after many weeks of talks had proved fruitless. Under a special agreement he was to try to negotiate a settlement by Sept. 16, but failing that, he was empowered to hand down a binding decision. With no solution in sight, both parties agreed to let Mr. Healy announce his decision Friday.

DEATH NOTICE

MADAME SERGE DE BOURGUIGNON regrets to announce the death of her father, JOHN EVAN REES, deceased September 12, 1978 in Paris. A memorial service will be held at The First American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George V, Paris on Monday 18 September at 4 p.m.



Moskovskaya and Stolichnaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

مکان الاصل



## To Avoid Communist Dominance

## Angola Is Said to Prefer To Cooperate With West

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 17 (NYT) — Angolan president Agostinho Neto has told Belgium that he is eager to establish cooperative economic relations with West European countries and wants to avoid coming under the dominant influence of Communist countries, according to the Belgian Government.

Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonnet spent five days in Angola last week and brought back a request for ties with Common Market countries which he presented to the European Economic Community's foreign ministers when they met in Bonn Thursday, the Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a telephone interview.

The spokesman said the Belgian delegation came away with the clear impression that Mr. Neto is seeking Western help in order to reduce dependence on Cuba, East Germany and the East bloc in general and is prepared to tell Cuban troops to leave as soon as he feels his regime is sturdy enough. An improvement in the economic situation is considered a key element for the government's stability, as well as ending the guerrillas in the south.

Mr. Simonnet told the Angolan leader frankly, the spokesman said, that ties with the Common Market would be difficult until Angola had good relations with all member countries. Angola has no relations with West Germany primarily because of its suspicions about the size and purpose of the West German-run rocket missile range in the Shaba province.

## Testing Ground

The Belgians felt these doubts reflected East German charges that the range, said to be a testing ground for commercial rockets, was in fact a secret military installation. They said the Angolan government asked them to clarify its scope and purpose and Mr. Simonnet was able to explain it to them.

The Angolans were also sharply critical of France for its efforts to form a Pan-African intervention force, now operating in Shaba after the invasion by Katangese rebels across the Angolan border this spring. But the Belgian spokesman said they accepted Belgium's part in the Western move to restore order in the province as a "purely humanitarian" measure.

The foreign minister and his wife visited a diamond mine about five miles from the Zaire border where, the spokesman said, they had been sent to move the Katangese back into the interior in fulfillment of a pledge to prevent a

repetition of the invasion. In July, Zaire and Angola reached a reconciliation agreement in which both sides promised not to let their territory be used any longer as a base for rebel incursions on the other side. The Belgians said that it was now being implemented, so far as they could see, and they expected the reconciliation agreement to hold because the two countries see it as a mutual interest.

Angola also expressed interest in Western aid to develop the port of Lobito as a regional plan which would serve the interests of Zaire and Zambia as well. Lobito is the end of the Benguela railroad line which traditionally served as the shipping point for Shaba's rich mineral exports. The line was reopened as part of the reconciliation agreement after having been cut for several years by war.

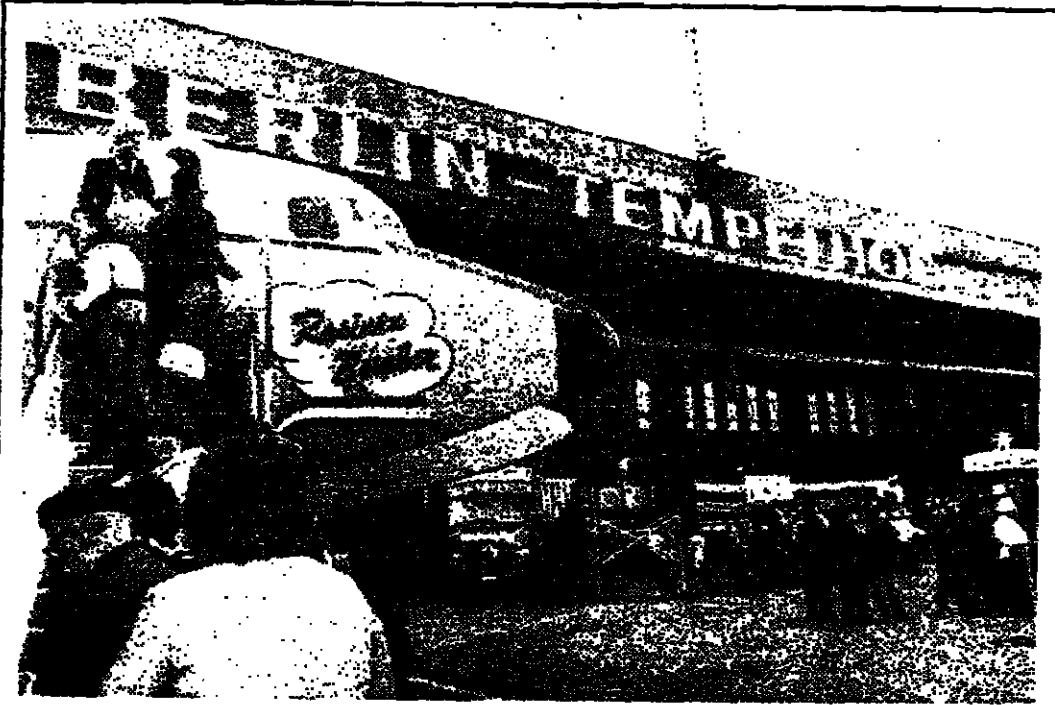
The Belgian spokesman said Mr. Neto asked Brussels to help arrange accreditation of the Angolan ambassador in the Belgian capital to the Common Market as well, with the eventual aim of bringing Angola into the Lomé Convention when it is renewed in 1980. The convention is the market's treaty with developing countries who seek cooperation with the Western trading system.

## Private Investment

While the Angolan leaders did not speak of extending their economic ties to the U.S. as well as Europe, the spokesman said they were interested in private Western investment on a large scale as well as government-to-government agreements. This includes oil exploration and development in parts of the country not affected by the American Gulf and Belgian Petrofina operations, which are continuing.

The Belgian spokesman said his minister also returned optimistic about Angola's willingness to help push for a peaceful settlement in Namibia (South-West Africa), and to cooperate in development projects with its southern neighbor.

On the issue of Cuban troops, the spokesman said Mr. Neto had been very clear and emphatic about his intention of sending them away, saying that his country's 14-year struggle was for independence and not to become the satellite of some other country. The Belgian official said it was evident that Mr. Neto wanted Western economic cooperation to improve the country's living standards and prospects so that his regime would be strong enough not to need the support of the Cubans.



MEMORIES — Spectators at an open house at West Berlin's Tempelhof Airport inspect a restored C-54 transport. The plane was used in the airlift to the besieged city 30 years ago.

## Europe Seen 'Caught in Middle'

## SALT Talks Preoccupy West Germans

By Michael Getler

BONN, Sept. 17 (WP) — West Germany is putting pressure on the United States to protect European interests in strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

It is thus bringing to a head what officials here, in Paris, in Washington and at NATO headquarters in Brussels view as the most sensitive issue now confronting the Atlantic Alliance.

The issue involves trying to establish a rough balance of nuclear and conventional military power in Central Europe between the Russians and Western Europe — once Moscow and Washington have hammered out a new SALT agreement that roughly equalizes the missile and bomber forces that could attack each other's homeland.

The West Europeans — especially the West Germans — are increasingly expressing concern that unless something is also done about the growing Soviet medium-range missile and bomber forces aimed at Western Europe, rather than at the United States, the imbalance could eventually erode West European confidence and lead to unforeseen shifts in political and military attitudes in Western Europe and possibly in the Soviet Union.

In an important but little-noticed speech to Social Democratic Party policy-makers here three weeks ago, West German Defense Minister Hans Apel said that solving the

problem of these so-called "gray zone" medium-range weapons is one of the most important security tasks confronting the NATO Alliance today.

A solution could involve building new medium-range weapons to offset the Soviet arms, or opening up the U.S.-Soviet strategic weapons negotiations to a vast array of tactical allied jets and missiles based in Europe that the United States has managed to keep off the bargaining table for the last 10 years, despite Soviet complaints.

The issue is technical, complicated and permeated with fears that are never quite stated publicly. For these reasons, it has attracted relatively little public discussion.

But, as a top West German official said, there will be heavy emphasis on this and it will become more politically sensitive.

European concern surfaced for the first time publicly almost a year ago, in a speech by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London. The speech attracted little press attention, in part because it was delivered in London at a time when the Western press was preoccupied with terrorist actions. But it set off alarm bells in some top levels of the State Department.

In it, Mr. Schmidt pointed out that a SALT agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union would not only "codify" the strategic arms balance between the

## Command, Control Improvements

## NATO Forces Seek Means Of Closing Air-Power Gap

By Drew Middleton

RAMSTEIN, West Germany, Sept. 17 (NYT) — The shift in the balance of air power in Central Europe toward the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies can be arrested by improvements in the quantity of advanced Western planes and the introduction of sophisticated airborne warning and control systems.

This is the view of commanders and staff officers here at the headquarters of Allied Air Forces Central Europe, the major air command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Western air superiority, which was taken as a matter of course until early in this decade, has been eroded seriously by improvements in the quality and quantity of the Soviet, East German and Polish air forces.

To counter this the West has introduced improvements in command and control systems that provide greater flexibility for air forces and a Tactical Air Support System that works intimately with the two army groups facing the Soviet ground forces in East Germany.

## Obvious Weaknesses

There are obvious and admitted weaknesses in the allied air posture.

A German air force colonel, watching four U.S. F-4 Phantoms take off in support of NATO troops in the Reforger Exercise said, "We are satisfied with the quality of our aircraft, what we need is more of them."

The Soviet Union has deployed approximately 2,000 fighters, fighter-bombers and reconnaissance aircraft in Central Europe. Another 1,000 aircraft of similar types are on airfields in the western Soviet Union. In addition, the Soviet Frontal Aviation Command has 500 medium bombers at its disposal.

Allied Air Forces Central Europe musters approximately 1,400 aircraft, a total that includes all assigned and dual-based forces. The latter includes the U.S. and British fighters and fighter-bombers available for service in Europe in the event of a crisis or war.

Allied capabilities have improved. The deployment in Europe of the F-15 fighter and the expected deployment in the early 1980s of the British-German Tornado and of the U.S. F-16 are extensive advantages.

But, as Air Vice Marshal Sir Kenneth Kingshott pointed out, the Soviet Union has introduced some highly sophisticated aircraft. The new Fencer (SU-19) carries twice the payload and has six times

the range of earlier Soviet fighter-bombers.

The deployment in Eastern Europe of the Backfire bomber, the Russians the capability of hitting peripheral targets. The judgement of senior air force officers here is that the deployment of the Fencer and Backfire opens U.S. and Royal Air Force bases in Britain to attack.

The allied answer to the Soviet challenge has taken two forms. The first and most complex is an elaborate system to provide air support to the Western ground forces in a land battle.

The 601st Tactical Control Wing, the largest wing in the U.S. Air Force, would supply the commanders of the ground and air forces in central Europe with air operations controllers and army-air liaison teams.

The wing occupies 56 sites in West Germany and in an emergency would move its radar and communications teams to other sites already selected.

Their target is intimate cooperation with army units down to the battalion level. Under existing procedures the tactical air control posts would report requests for air support through Allied Air Forces Central Europe. This procedure would go all the way down to battalion level.

These two-man teams in this high risk assignment have a wide variety of communications and equipment to report battle situations from the front lines. There is always, of course, the threat of Soviet bombardment of central control stations and of jamming.

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Cars, like people, have national characteristics too.

And Italian cars are generally known for the way they drive. The reason for this is simple. As a nation, Italy has won more races and rallies than any other people.

And it stands to reason that a country that loves to race would produce a different kind of car than a country that does not.

And because of this, the Fiat Group, which includes Lancia and Ferrari, has spent many years concentrating on just how well our cars steer, brake, accelerate and feel the road.

But racing is not the only reason Italian cars drive the way they do.

Italy is 1/3 mountains, more than any

other car-producing nation in Europe.

And of 291,000 kilometres of roads, 5,500 are autostrade. So much of the driving in Italy is over difficult roads.

And these conditions demand a car that, above all else, handles exceptionally well.

So the "drive" is the most important thing in an Italian car. But it isn't the only thing Italians are fanatics about.

At Fiat, for example, we coat each car body with 15-18 kg of paint and corrosion-preventing material: there isn't much that can get through a layer of phosphatizing, an anti-rust coat, stone-proof paint, primer coat and enamel finish.

We've spent over one billion lire in the past three years for noise test equipment. Through

a sophisticated test in which the car's basic units are inspected under a laser beam, we've reduced the amount of interior noise by 50%.

In the area of production quality control, the Fiat 131, for example, can undergo up to 8,000 different inspections. The inspections carried out on each 131 take an average of 9 hours and 20 minutes.

And every Fiat prototype must pass a special rust-resistance test, which simulates 100,000 km of driving under the worst climatic conditions.

Still, the most important thing to us is how the car drives. Because, after all, that's what a car is for.

We've even rejected the entire design of

one of our prototypes because it didn't drive like an Italian car.

Other countries have tried to copy this certain "Italian feel."

Car makers from all over Europe have tried to hire away Italian designers and engineers.

And many European cars are half-Italian as it is: they're designed by free-lance Italian designers.

But, be that as it may, only Italy can produce an Italian car.

And since the whole point of a car is to drive it, shouldn't you be driving an Italian car?

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سوال اول



**TIBETAN SPLENDOR** — Soldiers of the Chinese Army take photos of the Potala, the palace of the Dalai Lama. Situated on a hill in Lhasa, the Potala is the largest and oldest palace in Tibet, now part of China. This picture was taken by Koichi Fukuhara, who, as a member of the Japanese news agency Kyodo Tushin, recently was allowed to visit the country.

### A Third of Drugs Are Useless

## Italians 4th Biggest Pill Users in World

ROME, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Italians are the fourth biggest pill users in the world and only about 3 of 10 pills do them any good.

More money is spent in Italy on pills, ointments, laxatives, vitamins, tonics and aspirins than anywhere else except the United States, Japan and West Germany — all of which have larger populations.

Patients tend to judge a doctor by the number of items he prescribes for them, and if they do not work they leave them lying around. Every day 50 Italian children poison themselves with pills and medicines left on shelves, particularly sleeping pills, cortisone, tranquilizers and diuretics. Many of them die.

Last year the nation's 12,800 private and public drugstores sold medicine worth \$2 billion. Under the national health system, most drugs are supplied free.

Now 65 percent of Italy's pharmaceutical industry is controlled by U.S. and other overseas firms anxious to protect their research investments.

The Ministry of Health recently calculated that, in 1976, 71.5 percent of the 1.18 billion prescriptions filled by pharmacists were for medicines described euphemistically as "supplementary," that officials consider of little or no benefit.

And more is spent on advertising for the pills than on what goes into them.

## Tornado Strikes Towns in Iowa; 7 Dead, 40 Hurt

GRINNELL, Iowa, Sept. 17 (UPI) — A tornado last night struck several central Iowa communities, killing at least 7 persons and injuring 40.

The average annual cost of drugs per patient has risen from \$8 in 1964 to \$30.

Authorities said the tornado flattened a motel, four gas stations and a restaurant and toppled dozens of farmhouses and trees. There were unconfirmed reports of five more deaths in Baxter and Grinnell.

There are 50,000 kinds of medicine on drugstore shelves of which 16,000 are handed over to patients under the health scheme, with the new nominal charges ranging from 24 to 71 cents. This is not because there is a large range of choices — many drugs differ in little more than brand names.

Cars caught in the path of the twister were tossed into cornfields. The Jasper County sheriff's office said families were being evacuated from the area, including from farmhouses where propane-gas tanks were reportedly ruptured by the tornado.

The Italian pharmaceutical industry has been in chaos since Mussolini allowed the drug patent law to lapse in 1926 and it was never renewed.

Jerry Roberts, program director of radio station KGRN, said there was "little panic" when the twister hit the Silhouette Restaurant, part of the Best Western motel at the interchange of Interstate 80 and Iowa Highway 146.

The result has been that no pharmaceutical firm here are prepared to spend millions on research to produce drugs that the next manufacturer can duplicate by adding a harmless ingredient and thinking up a catchy brand name.

## Falling U.S. Autopsy Use Termed Bad for Medicine

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT) — The autopsy may seem to be a necessary and important part of the U.S. way of death, but the use of these postmortem examinations is steadily declining.

Called Essential

The decline is bad for medicine, bad for future medical patients and often bad for the families of persons who have died, according to an expert. He noted also that the lack of an autopsy can hamper pursuit of the guilty and the vindication of the innocent.

Furthermore, he said, the post-mortem examination is essential if the guilty are to be brought to justice and the innocent set free.

Writing in a recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. William Roberts, of the National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute, said that it is important that this declining trend in autopsies be reversed.

While the family of the person who has died may be reluctant to have the body disfigured.

Shortly after World War II, Dr. Roberts said, autopsies were done on about half of all patients who died in hospitals. By 1964, the proportion had dropped to 41 percent, and by the mid-1970s to less than 21 percent.

Dr. Roberts said that an autopsy can usually be done with little disfigurement and often provides information beneficial to the family.

Reasons Complex

The reasons for the decline are complex, he said, but they add up to a lack of interest among physicians, surgeons, pathologists and the families of the deceased. He said that a doctor may sometimes feel that there is nothing to gain but the risk of a malpractice suit.

It may remove unwarranted feelings of guilt on the part of close relatives, he said; it may give comfort through understanding of the cause of death; it may help by providing information showing presence or absence of hereditary or contagious disease, and it may be useful in determining insurance benefits.

Called Essential

Furthermore, he said, the post-mortem examination is essential if the guilty are to be brought to justice and the innocent set free.

While the family of the person who has died may be reluctant to have the body disfigured.

While an autopsy can be ordered by a court or medical examiner if there is a suspicion of crime, or in cases of accidents followed by death within a few days, most cases have no such compelling reasons for action. Instead, Dr. Roberts said, permission for autopsy is hampered by regulations and red tape. Commonly, permission for autopsy on a parent must be granted by all surviving children no matter where they may be.

The usefulness of the autopsy, he said, is often decreased by the lack of specialized knowledge on the part of the pathologist who does the work. He said that many of those who do postmortem examinations lack specialized knowledge of heart disease even though more than half of all deaths in the United States result from diseases of the heart and circulatory system.

"The number of pathologists who are experts in this sub-specialty is minuscule," Dr. Roberts said.

He said that the training of pathologists needs to be altered so that the autopsies they do will be more useful, while the professional and lay public must be made more fully aware of the benefits of these procedures.

### Some Experts Urge Start of Research

## U.S. Ethics Panel Debates Tube Babies

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — Some members of a new federal advisory group on test-tube babies began edging yesterday toward allowing U.S. scientists to create human embryos for laboratory study.

The group is the Ethics Advisory Board of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In the wake of the birth in Britain seven weeks ago of Louise Brown, the world's first laboratory-conceived baby, the group must advise HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr.

First, whether to fund the joining of human sperm and female eggs cells in laboratories to create embryos.

Second, whether it is wise to implant the resulting embryos in women to be mothers.

Mr. Califano called Friday on the ethics board to provide a thorough national discussion on laboratory fertilization by soliciting opinions from a spectrum of Americans.

The advisory board, meeting at the National Institutes of Health here Friday and yesterday on the same subject, received a memorandum from Mr. Califano asking it to probe such serious and difficult questions as whether or not such research would lead to selective breeding in man and to de-

## Anacin Ordered by U.S. to Stop 'False, Misleading' Drug Claims

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — The Federal Trade Commission yesterday announced an interim decision ordering the maker of Anacin and Arthritis Pain Formula to stop false, misleading and unsubstantiated claims about the two remedies.

FTC Judge Montgomery Hyun's order also contains a corrective advertising provision which would require \$24 million in Anacin ads to state: "Anacin is not a tension reliever." The product was advertised as such five years ago.

The two formulas are made by American Home Products Corp., which may appeal the interim order before a final decision in the matter is made by the FTC. "American Home has represented that Anacin contains more pain-dulling ingredients than any other over-the-counter internal analgesic, that its analgesic ingredient is unusual, special and stronger than aspirin, and that the product contains twice as much of its analgesic ingredient as other marketed products," Judge Hyun said.

"These representations are false," he said. "Anacin's analgesic ingredient is not unusual, special or stronger than aspirin, nor is it anything other than aspirin."

Judge Hyun also said the company falsely claimed it had been established that Arthritis Pain Formula will cause gastric discomfort less frequently than any other over-the-counter analgesic. This claim, he said, "is false inasmuch as the greater safety of APF has not been established. Moreover, there existed a substantial question recognized by experts . . . as to the validity of the representation."

On that issue, his order would prohibit claims of comparative efficacy or safety unless they are firmly established, or unless qualified by a disclosure statement that there exists a substantial question regarding the claim.

Judge Hyun also held, contrary to claims, that Anacin does not relieve nervousness, tension, stress, fatigue or depression, nor will it enable persons to cope with the stresses of everyday life.

If the decision becomes final, American Home would be required to carry the tension reliever disclaimer in future ads until it has spent approximately \$24 million advertising Anacin. That amount is the average Anacin advertising budget for the five-year period ending in April, 1973, when the tension relief ads ceased, said the FTC.

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# Haiti After Seven Years of Jean-Claudism

By Karen DeYoung

**PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (WP)** — At mid-morning, the unblinking Caribbean sun already has nearly blinded the city. From the outside, the white walls of the National Palace hit the eyes like a slap.

Inside, tucked into a second-floor corner, the executive office is a dark and frigid cave. The curtains tightly drawn. Haiti's president-for-life sits at a solid marble desk beneath a picture of his father, François "Papa Doc" Duvalier.

It is now more than seven years since Jean-Claude Duvalier, at the age of 19, replaced his father as the most powerful man in Haiti.

In the interim, he has lost much of the baby fat that was his most distinguishing physical characteristic on taking office. His soft voice, although often barely audible during a recent interview, was self-assured and humorous.

Mr. Duvalier has given few interviews since his assumption of the presidency. The Haitian media confine themselves to government handouts and speech reprints, and the U.S. media, he said, know that it "pays to emphasize the sensational." By "distorting the reality of

Haiti," he said, they "disturb the social and economic development of the country."

"Since our means are rather limited," Mr. Duvalier said, "until now we have not made an important effort to counteract" Haiti's world image, which to some is an undeveloped backward ruled by corruption and the whim of the 21-year Duvalier dynasty.

Recently, however, Haiti followed the lead of a number of Latin American countries in hiring a U.S. public relations firm to tell the world, as the agency says in its first publicity handout, that "the story of Haiti today is change."

Central to that change, according to Haitian officials and the public relations specialist, is the transformation of "Baby Doc," as he was originally dubbed by local wags and an amused world, from what a longtime foreign observer here called an "overweight kid with scared eyes and surrounded by protective guns" into a mature leader capable of bringing Haiti into the 20th century.

If anything, however, the spread of local stories about the 26-year-old bachelor president's personal life and political style has increased rather than diminished in recent

*While things are noticeably less bloody and arbitrary under Papa Doc's son, the reins of repression are still tightly held and dissent is only minimally tolerated.*

years. His reported fondness for fast women and fast cars, his million-dollar yacht and his use of the palace courtyard for a motorcycle race track are subjects of endless gossip here — admiring and derisive.

On whirlwind trips through the countryside, it is said, Mr. Duvalier sometimes carries a big knapsack full of money that he tosses to peasants. Haitians who claim to know about such things say that his picture adorns voodoo altars in rural villages.

In Haiti, where palace intrigue takes the place of party politics, there is constant speculation on who really runs the country — Mr. Duvalier, his powerful mother or one of a handful of characters with unclear duties and titles like "chief of political police" and "commander of the presidential guard."

Personally chosen by his dying father as successor, Mr. Duvalier

was installed by virtue of a constitutional amendment changing the presidential age from 40 to 18, and a national referendum in which 2.4 million Haitians approved him, and none opposed. Both the question — "Does this choice satisfy your aspirations?" — and the single answer — "yes" — were printed on the ballot. Still, Mr. Duvalier insisted, he never wanted the job.

"I'll give you exactly the reactions that I had when my father called me to him," Mr. Duvalier said. "I told him, 'Dad, even though you hand over this office to me on a diamond plate, it is not my sincere wish.'"

But, he added: "When I became aware of the situation, I saw there was no solution for me. Otherwise, there would have been civil strife in this country. I have already given my life to Haiti."

The new young president took over a crippled economy, a starving and illiterate population, and the reins of a family dictatorship considered among the bloodiest and most repressive in this country's turbulent and tragic history.

Despite the publicity claims, there has been little visible change since then. Crowded into the mountainous, poorly soiled western third of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic, the vast majority of Haiti's 5.5 million people are still among the poorest and least educated in the world.

**Foreign Aid**  
While things are noticeably less bloody and arbitrary under Papa Doc's son, the reins of repression are still tightly held and dissent is only minimally tolerated. The country is still in economic shambles, with foreign aid now providing approximately 65 percent of its development budget.

While speculation continues about him and his role in the government, many observers here agree that Mr. Duvalier, at least in some ways, has grown up. Last January, he announced the formation of his own political and social movement replacing the all-encompassing "Duvalierism" begun by his father.

It is called "Jean-Claudism." His father's administration was marked by constant suspicion of conspiracy and frequent government purges.

"The late Dr. Duvalier" was occupied by "problems of political order," the young Duvalier said. "Consequently, [he] never had the time to take care of, to give 100 percent attention to, the administration of his country."

"It now falls on my shoulders," Mr. Duvalier said, "to materialize all the projects that he dreamed about."

Although his opponents privately charged that the government with using the threat of "chaos" as a bogeyman, there is little question that, despite his means, Papa Doc brought a certain type of stability here that has continued under his son.

**Recalls Horror**  
"In the 10 months before Papa Doc," argued a high-level Haitian official, "between December, 1956, and September, 1957, we had eight governments here." People remember that time with horror.

"I never thought I could stomach a 26-year-old dictator," the middle-aged career official said, "but we had no alternative then, and still don't. When people tell us we should have elections here, I have to ask if they're joking or have a total misconception of reality."

He likes foreign cars, that's true, the official said. "He likes beautiful women. But we have to concede him some pleasures in accordance with his youth."

Asked about the wisdom of such publicly expensive tastes in such a poor country, Mr. Duvalier asked, "Why is it normal for other people to have cars, and abnormal for me? I am not the only person in Haiti who has a yacht."

Mr. Duvalier bristled at the suggestion, offered by many Haitians, that his mother, Simone, and a group of powerful old-guard Duvalierists popularly known as "the dinosaurs" rule him with an iron hand.

"The president of the republic has absolute control of his administration," he said. "My beloved mother... takes care only of the social works of the government, the poor people and abandoned children."

Mr. Duvalier said that he considers development Haiti's highest priority. With an estimated 80 percent illiteracy, one of the world's highest infant mortality rates, severe overpopulation, limited capital and even more limited resources, there is no shortage of potential development projects.

As one official explained the government's policy toward political plurality: "All Haiti needs is Jean-Claudism."

Asked to define "Jean-Claudism," Mr. Duvalier replied that it is "Duvalierism revised, rectified and enlarged."

"It is the natural love of this island in which we were born. It is the selfish gift of self for the betterment of the material conditions in which 5 million Haitians live. Those are the broad lines of Jean-Claudism."

While Mr. Duvalier said he plans to attack all of them with the help of United Nations figures, increased more than 800 percent over the last four years, Haiti's combined development and operations budget totals \$257 million for this year and projected aid for the next three years is \$600 million.

But nearly half the government's internal revenues are unbudgeted and deposited into what one foreign-aid official called an unaudited "presidential slush fund." Haiti's international donors, particularly the United States, which plans to double this year's \$20-million program next year, have insisted on fiscal reform.

While Mr. Duvalier said that fiscal change may be coming, he made it clear that political change was not.

Describing himself as "a good pupil of the late Dr. Duvalier," the president said he had no plans to diminish the strength or power of the National Security Volunteers, the civilian militia previously known as the Tontons Macoutes, that formed his father's personal security force and ruled the countryside through terror.

"While the militia still exists in greater numbers than ever, it has cleaned up its image somewhat. Its members no longer prowled the streets with bulging guns tucked in their belts and the opaque sunglasses that were once their trademark have largely disappeared."

Although the military prison at Port-au-Prince's "Caserne Deslignes" has replaced the infamous Fort Dimanche as the main stronghold for political dissidents, the government claims that its last political prisoner was released in a general amnesty last year.

Last month, Mr. Duvalier was host during a visit here by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. The president has personally guaranteed that there will be no reprisals against those who showed up to tell the commission of rights abuses.

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## Cripple-Making Surgeons Boost Earning Power

# Cairo's Million-Dollar Beggar Kingdom of 25,000

By Don Schanche

**CAIRO** — There is a kingdom within Cairo whose monarch must be one of Egypt's richest men, yet no one knows his name.

His subjects are beggars — an estimated 25,000 of them — whose annual take from the generous, alms-giving Moslems of Egypt and from foreign tourists runs to millions of dollars. Police say to millions of dollars. Police say to millions of dollars. Police say to millions of dollars.

Near the top of his hierarchy are a handful of the most feared and loathsome men in the land. They are the "cripple makers," amateur surgeons who are skilled at treating appealing deformities in would-be alms seekers.

Some poverty-stricken Egyptians reportedly volunteer for the cripple maker's services in order to boost their earning power. Others are said to have been forced by leaders of the so-called "kingdom" to undergo crude operations ranging from partial dismemberment to multiple fractures that misshape arms and legs.

### Deft Surgeon

One cripple maker who served as the model for the villain of a popular novel was reported to be so deft with a surgeon's knife that he could make a beggar's eyes appear sightless while still preserving vision.

Who these figures, their bosses and the king of the beggars are remains a mystery even to the police morals division, which has long tried unsuccessfully to penetrate the tightly controlled organization. Despite repeated arrests, averaging about 300 a month this year, the police concede that they know little more than the outlines of the Mafia-like apparatus.

According to police morals chief Col. Mohammed Abou Rayya, the kingdom operates from somewhere within Cairo's sprawling City of the Dead, a vast necropolis bordering the eastern edge of the city in which tens of thousands of home-like mausoleums provide shelter for more than a quarter of a million squatters.

The five-mile-long graveyard, with its narrow and mostly unlighted streets separating rows of two and three-story tombs, has long been a hotbed of crime in an otherwise almost crime-free city. Police have trouble tracing anyone there because the cemetery's mostly illegal residents, suspicious by nature, refuse to cooperate.

When a reporter tried recently to locate the "king" or any of his henchmen, he was sternly warned away.

"You are not smarter than the police, are you?" cautioned an old man who has been a tomb caretaker in the City of the Dead for most of his life. "The police can't reach them. Neither can you unless you want to risk posing as a beggar. If you do, the beggars will pick you up and take you to the leader. But you might regret it, because they might take you to the cripple maker, too."

While no cripple maker has been caught in recent years, Col. Rayya said the practitioners of the macabre ancient craft still exist, usually working as personal "surgeons" to sub-chiefs of the beggars' organization who run the regions and districts of Cairo into which the "kingdom" is divided.

"But I don't think they do so many real deformities as they used to," the colonel said. "We've noticed that the number of beggars who can mimic deformities is increasing. Instead of needing these so-called 'surgeons' to create deformities, the beggars are becoming professional at feigning them."

The only reliable outsider who has seen a cripple maker operate was Abdel Atti Hamed, a reporter for Al Akhbar newspaper who risked posing as a beggar 10 years ago and later described the experience in a book, "Adventures of a Journalist at the Bottom of Egyptian Society."

After begging for three weeks in a district of Alexandria and dutifully paying a daily share of his earn-

ings to a local sub-chief who supervised 80 beggars, Hamed was taken to an old house on the outskirts of town.

"I saw a scene I'll never forget in my life," he later wrote. "There were three huge men holding a poor man on a sofa while a fourth man took out his eye. Blood was coming from his eye socket."

Near disaster followed. After the eye operation, the leader asked Hamed to voluntarily submit to amputation by the cripple maker of one of his hands and one leg. He pleaded for a few days delay in order to take care of personal affairs that required four intact limbs and, to his vast relief, was granted the time, during which he escaped.

The Egyptian government has tried sincerely and in a variety of ways to stem the rising tide of beggars in Cairo and other cities, but with little success. "We keep arresting them, and they keep growing in numbers," said Gen. Ahmed Moustassim, a senior officer of the national police, who agreed with a local newspaper estimate that the number has grown from 15,000 to 25,000 since 1970.

"We don't have enough institutions to accommodate all of the handicapped ones, so we arrest them and then must release them," he said. "It's a serious problem. Just a few days ago a beggar died and we found that he had hidden 7,000 pounds (\$10,000) in his house."

Some beggars have been far more successful. A frail 90-year-old named Wahba Mekhal, whose appeal to the tender-hearted was his wretchedly emaciated, ancient face, was picked up by police in April and found to have 1,650 pounds (\$2,350) beneath his tattered robes. He also owned property worth more than \$70,000 and had another \$1,400 in a personal bank account.

### Special Appeal

Ali Osman, a waiflike figure whose special appeal was a filthy plaster cast on one arm, was arrested in March. Police found 210 pounds (\$300) in the cast and later discovered that he owned a prosperous 20-acre farm in the country.

It is not only the wretched who enter the kingdom. A male high school English teacher was caught with 300 pounds (\$430) of illicit alms gained from begging. He coquettishly explained that his avocation on the streets paid far better than his 30-pound (\$43) monthly professional wage.

Another educated beggar nabbed recently was a college-trained woman who spoke excellent English, French and German. She specialized in areas frequented by foreign tourists, appealing to their sympathies by carrying on her shoulder a scrawny, dirt-smudged baby, whom she rented by the day.

According to the erstwhile beggar-journalist, Hamed, the rental of infants to beggars is an old practice that, like other services in Cairo, has been affected by inflation. A decade ago, when Hamed begged in Alexandria, a female child rented for about 35 cents a day and a boy for about 28 cents. Today, he said, the price is up to about a dollar for a boy and nearly \$1.50 for a girl.

Periodic police crackdowns have had little impact on the shadowy beggar's kingdom, and efforts to treat the problem as a social one requiring individual case-work and rehabilitation have met the same resistance.

Mustafa Sarnagawi, an adviser in the Ministry of Social Affairs, blamed the strong, and in this case, misplaced religious devotion of Egypt's largely Moslem population. "Islam and its emphasis on 'Zakat' (giving alms to the poor) is behind the phenomenon," he said. "The people here are very kind, generous and devout, and they give money to the beggars for religious reasons. Their kindness just makes it easier for the beggars."

Because the coins of the devout, as well as the dollars of tender-hearted foreign tourists, flow so freely, most beggars who are put into rehabilitation and job-training

programs go back to the streets as soon as they are released.

Ali Ahmed Abdel Rahman, for example, has been in and out of jail and rehabilitation centers since 1959 when, at age 17, he received his first of 30 arrests. After his most recent release from one of Cairo's two training centers for the handicapped, the one-legged career beggar was on the street.

"I make more than 100 pounds (\$143) a month out of begging," he boasted. "That is more than a big man in the government makes. If the government will pay me 100 pounds a month, I'll give up begging."

Government social insurance, for which handicapped beggars can qualify if they want to go straight, is not much of an incentive. A single man gets 5 pounds (about \$7) a month, and a family 12 to 15 pounds (about \$17 to \$21).

### Inconvenience

Given that alternative, beggars interviewed on the streets of Cairo said they would rather put up with the occasional inconvenience of going to jail or a rehabilitation center than leave their well-structured and apparently comfortable "kingdom." Under an old law still in force after 45 years, beggars are liable to jail terms of three months upon conviction. A new draft law presently under consideration by the Egyptian state council would increase the period of imprisonment to as much as two years. But some experts doubt whether the new law will have any more effect than the old.

"Jail won't solve the problem," said Mahmoud Farrag, a Cairo University sociologist who has studied the lives of the beggars. "They start their careers as a result of complicated social and economic problems, and in some cases for psychological reasons. Some feel that society has rejected them. For others it is just a way to earn a big income and it's easier than any other job."

Dr. Ahmed Abeid, a Cairo University law professor, blamed the sharp increase in the numbers of beggars on poverty and family instability in this city. Built to contain 2 million persons but now jammed with between 8 million and 11 million. "Some of the beggars are willing to work if they find an opportunity," he said. "When you penalize them, the problem only multiplies."

Jamel Abdel Tawab, who has traced the begging phenomenon as a social researcher in the Ministry of Social Affairs, said that even when given social security and helped to find jobs most beggars quickly abandon the straight world and re-enter their growing kingdom.

"Whether handicapped or not, they prefer begging and exploiting the sympathy of the people," he said. "Egyptians are too sympathetic to them. No matter what the law or the Social Affairs Ministry does, the problem will never be solved until people stop giving them money."

As for attacking the roots of the kingdom itself by going after the mysterious beggars' monarch and his hierarchy, Col. Rayya of the morals division said there is little hope for an immediate solution. "We don't have enough police for this kind of duty," he explained, adding that he can afford to assign only five full-time officers to the task in Cairo and three in Giza, where beggars operate near the ancient pyramids and tourist hotels.

Although the few police assigned to the job concentrate on trying to keep the tourist areas clear of beggars, their frustration is like that of the legendary Sisyphus pushing a rock uphill only to see it roll down again.

For example, there is a wrinkled beggar woman in a dusty black shroud who squats on a curb near the Roman ruins of old Cairo each day, placing three apparently rent-free and obviously hungry children beside her, like wilted petals in a flower arrangement.

Frequently the police chase her

away, and from time to time she will disappear for a few weeks, insisting that she has been arrested and is doing a little time. But she reappears after each absence, usually with three different children, to resume what apparently is a prosperous career.

But her success is unlikely to match that of Hussein Shaker, a beggar who achieved international fame and became something of a hero in Cairo's kingdom of beggars 12 years ago.

Shaker had a knack for looking dreadfully poor and needy and managed to tear at the hearts of alms givers without the inconvenience of having a cripple maker inflict him with a genuine deformity. To judge from his accumulation of wealth, he already had a long and successful career behind him when the police picked him up for the first time in 1966.

Their investigation turned up a metamorphosed Shaker behind the tattered beggar they found on the street. Among other things he

owned property, including the elegant villa in which he lived, worth more than \$1 million. Off-duty, he rode around the streets of Cairo in a chauffeured limousine. And he had a son attending medical school in the United States. Police said that his income was more than 60,000 pounds (\$85,000) a year.

When Cairo journalists asked him why he continued begging when obviously it was no longer necessary, Shaker claimed that he did it out of sympathy and in off-duty hours even enjoyed giving some of his own money to unsuspecting fellow beggars.

The remarks prompted a flurry of marriage proposals from female beggars, which the newspapers printed. But Shaker's sympathies apparently did not extend that far. After doing an obligatory 10 days in jail he dropped out of sight. Whether he retired from the ancient trade, returned to the streets, or moved up to the executive ranks of the kingdom of the beggars, no one seems to know.

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## Samuel Huntington Returns to Harvard

# U.S. Ex-Aide Leaves Bear Trap in Foreign Policy

By Jim Hoagland

**WASHINGTON (WP)** — Samuel Huntington, scholar, militarist and thorn in the side of world communism, returned to Harvard last month. Behind him in the world of Washington policy-making he left a carefully primed bear trap that could snap shut on Soviet-U.S. trade if the Russians continue to push President Carter.

The imagery is crude, but not inappropriate in discussing the Washington arrival, impact and departure of Mr. Huntington, who has spent the last year and a half on the National Security Council staff in a job created for him by his boss and good friend, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The bear trap lies buried in regulations that provide for the National Security Council to review export licenses for selling U.S. technology to the Soviet Union and other communist countries.

The review procedures grew out of a secret study memorandum that Mr. Huntington and other NSC staffers had been working on for months, and which helped structure Mr. Carter's decision last month to use trade restrictions to demonstrate his displeasure with Soviet actions.

### Incremental Triumphs

Each step of that process represented the kind of small, incremental but real triumph within the bureaucracy that move foreign policy almost imperceptibly along a path that runs through memoranda, presidential directives and speeches, rather than through bold and open strokes of action.

The Huntington experience offers a revealing glimpse into how this process works. But it also suggests broader points about the nature of U.S. power in the post-Vietnam world.

When he came here in the campus-capital-campus shuttle that helped spawn Vietnam, Mr. Huntington was an acknowledged expert on military forces, structure and warfare. He leaves as an outspoken advocate of "economic diplomacy."

The new emphasis by the NSC on nonmilitary means to roll back Soviet expansionism may also reflect some bureaucratic realities of the Carter administration.

Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Huntington have focused on U.S.-Soviet relations and have co-authored a book on that subject. But neither has a detailed background in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the centerpiece of the Soviet-U.S. power relationship.

Without control of that issue, they have had to make their stand against the Russians in other, less strategically central issues, such as Ethiopia, Zaire and now trade.



Samuel Huntington: Ardent advocate of "economic diplomacy."

Mr. Huntington's preoccupation has moved from soldiers to businessmen. His recent trade in a business group suggested a belief that, just as war is too important to be left to generals, business is too important to be left to executives.

The history of this century supports the proposition that the fortunes of liberty in the world are closely and positively associated with the exercise of American power in the world. Mr. Huntington said in another speech.

In an interview, he noted that the Russians have, in some areas, neutralized U.S. military superiority. "In economics, technology, diplomatic relationships and political fields."

But he added that "the United States has very substantial advantages that we should use to persuade the Soviets to be more cooperative, and to counter them where they take actions that threaten the important interests of ourselves and our allies." His voice rose expressively as he reached the word "counter."

### Similar Language

The language comes almost directly from Presidential Review Memorandum 10, an assessment of global strategies for the United States that Mr. Huntington was originally hired to direct. He has nurtured this idea and watched it grow as it passed through Directive 18 on national security, two major foreign-policy speeches by Mr. Carter and his own final major project in the NSC, a review of technology transfer.

Operating at the policy margins, Mr. Huntington has helped to apply a ratchet to the administration's view of competition with the Soviet Union, moving policy a notch at a time on the way to the present standoff.

Mr. Huntington and Mr. Brzezinski emphasize that a standoff was not their intention. But now that bad times have arrived, they want to give Mr. Carter as many handles for action as possible, including trade.

"I am not urging economic warfare," Mr. Huntington said soon before he cleared out his desk at the Old Executive Office Building on Aug. 12. "I am suggesting that we employ economic diplomacy" in dealing with the Soviet Union.

### Warfare Feared

But fears of "economic warfare" — or something resembling it — becoming an acceptable policy tool if the confrontation worsens have begun to race through the U.S. business community involved in the \$2 billion-a-year trade with the Russians.

Soviet officials have sent signals to at least one U.S. executive that they may shelve several large projects on which U.S. companies have been bidding in retaliation for Mr. Carter's decision in July to refuse to allow Sperry-Rand to sell a sophisticated computer to Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

The new role for the NSC staff in monitoring export licenses for technology increases the chances that trade will be used as a policy instrument, despite strong opposition from the State, Commerce and Treasury departments. Two businessmen who recently went through the standard review at those agencies report that they were advised to seek "political" clearance from the NSC for their proposed exports.

Those documents served to ignite and condition the terms of a debate about U.S. and Soviet intentions that continues to rage and which affects the chances of Senate passage of a SALT treaty and Mr. Carter's re-election in 1980.

From those papers grew a U.S. commitment to spend 3 percent more each year on defense in real terms, discounting inflation, and a commitment that all other NATO members have endorsed as part of a 10-point, long-term defense plan. But perhaps more important than any specifics was the impact on Mr. Carter of the general tone of toughness and the need to exercise U.S. power.

In Mr. Huntington's analysis, two key points emerged from the study and later found their way into speeches by Mr. Carter at Wake Forest University and Annapolis during moments of high tension with the Soviet Union.

"First, we have to accept that our relationship with the Soviets involves both competition and cooperation," Mr. Huntington said. "Secondly, that as a result of the Soviet military buildup in the late 1960s and the '70s, the Soviets have achieved what could be called rough overall military equivalence with the United States," but the United States can counter the Soviet

et Union when it must with its leadership in economic and political diplomacy.

"As a result of that," he said, "last fall we began looking at the whole question of the economic problems in the Soviet Union, and at ways in which we could use American advantages in this area. One of the things that came out of this was a need for greater flexibility to provide economic inducement or impose economic penalties, in the context of our overall political relationship with the Soviets."

It is that "flexibility" that provides the hidden bear trap with its teeth.

The study found "an area of striking U.S. advantage in oil technology." Mr. Huntington said. The study was nearly complete when the Soviet Union opened a campaign of harassment against U.S. journalists and mounted a public challenge to Mr. Carter by putting Soviet dissident Anatoli Shcharansky on trial in Moscow.

The president immediately took what was to be one of the study's recommendations, the placing of oil technology on the Commerce Department's Control List, and put it into effect. He has also added another layer to the approval process by involving the NSC in reviewing all applications for technological transfers.

**Decisive Point**  
What happens next is anybody's guess. Mr. Huntington leaves proud of having helped provide a framework for what he believes could be a decisive point in U.S.-Soviet relations.

"During the past five or six years, the expanded trade with the West has been one of the principal benefits of détente to the Soviet Union, which has imported up to \$20 billion worth of machinery and equipment," Mr. Huntington said. "They are now confronted with problems, because the way they have expanded their economy in the past 20 years is no longer going to work. They now confront labor shortages and have to shift toward capital intensive technology" that they must get from the West.

"I think that in the next year or two [Soviet President Leonid] Brezhnev or his successor [will] confront a very real problem. Are they going to follow a policy of confrontation and decreasing economic ties with the West, which will then make worse their economic problems?"

"If they are encouraging Cubans to intervene in Africa and taking harsh lines on dissidents and other things, I don't see how we can work with them to expand trade. We call if they are willing to be more accommodating and moderate their behavior."

Mr. Huntington said that as a result of the Soviet military buildup in the late 1960s and the '70s, the Soviets have achieved what could be called rough overall military equivalence with the United States, but the United States can counter the Soviet

et



## Metals Move Higher In Nervous Trading

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ) — Official silence on the progress of the Midwest summit conference and a rise in interest rates led to price gains in gold, silver and platinum futures last week.

The Midwest talks and the Senate debate on the proposed deregulation of natural gas spawned nervousness in the gold and silver pits at New York's Comex.

Midwest statements by Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani that crude oil prices should be gradually and regularly increased and traders' fears about the U.S. inflation rate, analysts said.

The unseasoned inflation also was fueled by a government report of a huge \$4.7-billion increase in the nation's basic money supply the previous week, and an increase Friday in the prime interest rate.

Gold prices netted a week's gain of about \$4.30 an ounce on contracts coming due next month. Platinum futures rose by a net gain of about \$4.60 an ounce.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat prices dropped by about 2 1/2 cents a bushel to finish at \$3.30 1/2.

## 104 Soviet Satellites Said Launched in '77

COLOGNE, Sept. 17 (AP) — The Soviet Union accounted for 104 of the 135 satellites sent into orbit last year, the West German Society for Air and Space Travel has reported. Most of the Soviet satellites performed military tasks.

According to the society, the United States successfully launched 21 satellites last year. Japan, France, India, and Italy also accounted for the rest.

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (NYT) — A casino atmosphere prevailed in Wall Street's gambling stocks last week, while the market in general staged a jittery retreat in the face of disheartening developments.

For the Dow Jones industrial average, it was a week that most investors would be happy to forget. After finishing the previous week at a 13-month high at 907.74, the Dow tumbled 29.19 points, to close at 878.55.

On Thursday alone, the index dropped more than a dozen points, its biggest one-day loss since the first trading session of this year. Nervousness surfaced as to whether the Federal Reserve, in the face of the rapidly expanding money supply, would tighten credit conditions further. Also, the lack of apparent progress in the Midwest summit talks discouraged investors.

Most of the nation's major banks weighed in Friday with more depressing news for the securities market. Banks raised their prime lending rate to 9 1/2 percent from 9 1/4 percent to send this basic loan rate for blue-ribbon customers to its highest level since early 1975.

Thus, two of the traditional hubbubs that had been ignored for weeks by a rising stock market — higher interest rates and a faltering dollar — came back to haunt Wall Street.

Many analysts, to be sure, had warned that the spectacular rise in the Dow industrial average from its low of 742 at the end of February has been long overdue for a correction.

"An aging business cycle and rising short-term interest rates are not the usual spawning grounds of bull markets," said Fred Kalkstein, an analyst for Etkin, Stroud, Supple & Company. "These are the forces to which equities have historically succumbed."

With attention focused on secondary stocks, it was a week that saw the Amex market value index and the NASDAQ composite index of over-the-counter issues move to record highs.

Meanwhile, for casino stocks, and particularly for the various issues of Resorts International, there seemed to be no tomorrow as speculators binned their gaming interests. Resorts operates the only casino on the Atlantic City boardwalk, but its shares on the American Stock Exchange seemed at times to be the only game in Wall Street.

The Class A stock, which sold for \$1 a share less than four years ago, boomed as high as \$70 and wound up at \$80 on the Amex for a net weekly gain of 56 1/2 percent. As for the Class B stock, convertible share-for-share into the Class A, it rocketed 124 1/2 points to 27 1/2 as small investors, among others, flocked to buy. Friday, this issue sold at a peak price of \$30. It soared \$4 points on Thursday alone.

The Class B stock, which is more volatile because of the smaller number of shares outstanding, traded only last week as low as \$18.

Other casino-related issues joined in the parade, but none of these rose so rapidly as the various issues of Resorts International. Less-phenomenal gains were chalked up — especially before the correction late in the week — in such Big Board issues as Holiday Inns, Bally Manufacturing, Del E. Webb, Ramada Inns and Caesars World.

## Eurodollar Prices Firm On Lack of Issues

By William Ellington

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ) — Prices of long-dated, high-coupon Eurodollar issues advanced by about three-quarters of a point last week despite a quarter-point rise in short-term interest rates and indications that the Federal Reserve might tighten domestic credit further.

In New York, Citibank increased its prime lending rate Friday a quarter point to 9 1/2 percent, the highest level since January, 1975. And the Fed disclosed that there was another worrisome weekly bulge in the money supply.

Market participants attributed last week's impressive gains in Eurodollar bond prices to the internal workings of the market rather than to expectations that the United States is close to solving its economic problems, such as a high level of inflation and a weak dollar associated with a huge trade deficit.

Since the end of June, only five fixed-rate Eurodollar issues have been publicly offered for a total of \$300 million. However, the amount of interest payments and redemptions for outstanding bonds has greatly exceeded the new-issue figure.

And it seems likely that part of these flows are being reinvested in high-coupon bonds on the theory that long-term interest rates are near the peak of the cycle.

A study of Eurobond interest and redemption payments by Orion Bank shows that in the third quarter such redemptions should total about \$1.7 billion and rise to \$2.1 billion in the fourth quarter.

Since the bulk of these payments are in dollars, investors have to find an outlet for reinvestment. Bankers

generally believe that reinvestment of dollar income in other currencies has been limited. This is mainly because currencies like the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc have risen so much that dollar-based investors are reluctant to gamble on further appreciation, especially when they have to accept a low yield in the so-called "hard" currencies.

Moreover, since the cost of financing dealers' bond inventories is now 9 1/2 percent or more, it seems quite unlikely that the recent rise in prices has resulted from dealers adding to their holdings, since such additions would have to be financed at a loss.

To be sure, some of the dollar-investment flows are probably being placed short-term. Yet, this is hard to trace. For instance, the amount of outstanding London Eurodollar certificates of deposit (CDs) has declined in six out of the first eight months, which suggests rather feeble demand for these short-term instruments. At \$21.47 billion on Aug. 16, the amount of outstanding Eurodollar CDs was down by more than \$1.5 billion from the amount outstanding at mid-December.

Another indication that investment demand for Eurodollar issues has picked up can be seen with the after-market performance on the two most recent issues. Even though short-term interest rates have been rising, a \$50-million, eight-year, 9-percent issue of Eksploitation, the Norwegian export credit agency, was quoted at a mid-price of 99.5 Friday compared with the issue price of par. A \$25-million, five-year issue of Hospital Overseas Capital NV bearing 9 percent also performed reasonably

well. It was quoted Friday at 99.13 compared with the subscription price of par.

**Intel Offering**  
The only fixed-rate Eurodollar offering currently in the market is a \$25-million, 12-year issue of Intel Finance International. Managed by Kidder Peabody International and guaranteed by Intel Corp., which leases transportation and computer equipment, the issue is expected to bear 9.75 percent. This hefty coupon, coupled with the fact that Intel's outstanding \$25-million, 9.75-percent bonds of April 1, 1988, were standing at par, helped to stimulate a strong initial investment response, bankers said.

In the secondary market, the Caisse Nationale des Telecommunications' \$75-million, 9-percent bonds of May, 1993, moved up 0.75 to 99.63 while the European Coal and Steel Community's 8-percent bonds of April, 1993, moved up by a similar amount to 100.25. Several other long-dated issues showed corresponding advances.

However, short-dated notes were up only .13 or .25 for the week because they were more affected by the continuing advance in short-term interest rates. For the most part, investment bankers are expecting the supply of new issues to remain modest until next year.

Government borrowers are also showing an increasing preference for the syndicated bank loan market rather than the Eurobond market, bankers say.

In the floating-rate note (FRN) sector, a \$50-million, 10-year issue of Osterreichische Kontrollbank, the Austrian export agency, was scheduled. The government-guaranteed issue pays semiannual interest

est at 25 point above six-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates. The minimum coupon rate is a meaningless 3.75 percent. However, the issue gives investors the option of extending the maturity from 1988 to 1993.

Managed by European Banking Co., the issue was said to have received a good response even though some of the other long-dated FRNs were trading well below par.

After a 2 1/2-year interruption, the primary market for Eurobond issues denominated in French francs has been reopened.

This time, the French Ministry of Finance has reportedly insisted upon some stringent rules to avoid the mishaps that led to the closure of the market on two previous occasions.

According to French bankers, only one issue will be allowed per month until the end of the year. These issues will have to be of prime quality. Their size will have to be large enough to insure adequate after-market liquidity. There will be rotation between French borrowers and borrowers of other nationality. And there will be no restrictions on where the proceeds can be used.

In general, bankers outside France said this should be a good recipe for a sound market. The first offering is a European Investment Bank issue under the management of Credit Commercial de France. It is made up of 200 million French francs of 10-year bonds bearing 9.75 percent. A purchase fund operating in the first four years will reduce the average life to 8.5 years, if fully exercised.

While it was generally assumed (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

## Over-Counter Market

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Cherry 100	100	100	100	100	0
Cherry 200	200	200	200	200	0
Cherry 300	300	300	300	300	0
Cherry 400	400	400	400	400	0
Cherry 500	500	500	500	500	0
Cherry 600	600	600	600	600	0
Cherry 700	700	700	700	700	0
Cherry 800	800	800	800	800	0
Cherry 900	900	900	900	900	0
Cherry 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
Cherry 1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	0
Cherry 1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	0
Cherry 1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	0
Cherry 1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	0
Cherry 1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	0
Cherry 1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	0
Cherry 1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	0
Cherry 1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	0
Cherry 1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	0
Cherry 2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	0
Cherry 2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	0
Cherry 2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	0
Cherry 2300	2300	2300	2300	2300	0
Cherry 2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	0
Cherry 2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	0
Cherry 2600	2600	2600	2600	2600	0
Cherry 2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	0
Cherry 2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	0
Cherry 2900	2900	2900	2900	2900	0
Cherry 3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	0
Cherry 3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	0
Cherry 3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	0
Cherry 3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	0
Cherry 3400	3400	3400	3400	3400	0
Cherry 3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	0
Cherry 3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	0
Cherry 3700	3700	3700	3700	3700	0
Cherry 3800	3800	3800	3800	3800	0
Cherry 3900	3900	3900	3900	3900	0
Cherry 4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	0
Cherry 4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	0
Cherry 4200	4200	4200	4200	4200	0
Cherry 4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	0
Cherry 4400	4400	4400	4400	4400	0
Cherry 4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	0
Cherry 4600	4600	4600	4600	4600	0
Cherry 4700	4700	4700	4700	4700	0
Cherry 4800	4800	4800	4800	4800	0
Cherry 4900	4900	4900	4900	4900	0
Cherry 5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	0
Cherry 5100	5100	5100	5100	5100	0
Cherry 5200	5200	5200	5200	5200	0
Cherry 5300	5300	5300	5300	5300	0
Cherry 5400	5400	5400	5400	5400	0
Cherry 5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	0
Cherry 5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	0
Cherry 5700	5700	5700	5700	5700	0
Cherry 5800	5800	5800	5800	5800	0
Cherry 5900	5900	5900	5900	5900	0
Cherry 6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	0
Cherry 6100	6100	6100	6100	6100	0
Cherry 6200	6200	6200	6200	6200	0
Cherry 6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	0
Cherry 6400	6400	6400	6400	6400	0
Cherry 6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	0
Cherry 6600	6600	6600	6600	6600	0
Cherry 6700	6700	6700	6700	6700	0
Cherry 6800	6800	6800	6800	6800	0
Cherry 6900	6900	6900	6900	6900	0
Cherry 7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	0
Cherry 7100	7100	7100	7100	7100	0
Cherry 7200	7200	7200	7200	7200	0
Cherry 7300	7300	7300	7300	7300	0
Cherry 7400	7400	7400	7400	7400	0
Cherry 7500	7500	7500	7500	7500	0
Cherry 7600	7600	7600	7600	7600	0
Cherry 7700	7700	7700	7700	7700	0
Cherry 7800	7800	7800	7800	7800	0
Cherry 7900	7900	7900	7900	7900	0
Cherry 8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	0
Cherry 8100	8100	8100	8100	8100	0
Cherry 8200	8200	8200	8200	8200	0
Cherry 8300	8300	8300	8300	8300	0
Cherry 8400	8400	8400	8400	8400	0
Cherry 8500	8500	8500	8500	8500	0
Cherry 8600	8600	8600	8600	8600	0
Cherry 8700	8700	8700	8700	8700	0
Cherry 8800	8800	8800	8800	8800	0
Cherry 8900	8900	8900	8900	8900	0
Cherry 9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	0
Cherry 9100	9100	9100	9100	9100	0
Cherry 9200	9200	9200	9200	9200	0
Cherry 9300	9300	9300	9300	9300	0
Cherry 9400	9400	9400	9400	9400	0
Cherry 9500	9500	9500	9500	9500	0
Cherry 9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	0
Cherry 9700	9700	9700	9700	9700	0
Cherry 9800	9800	9800	9800	9800	0
Cherry 9900	9900	9900	9900	9900	0
Cherry 10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	0

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New Issue

July 1978



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**US \$40,000,000**

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These notes have been placed, among others, by:

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<b>Bankers Trust International Limited</b>	<b>Blyth Eastman Dillon &amp; Co. International Limited</b>	<b>Crédit Industriel et Commercial</b>
<b>European Banking Company Limited</b>	<b>First Chicago Limited</b>	<b>Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise</b>
<b>Morgan Stanley International Limited</b>		



5210101

[illegible]

## Foreign Bonds

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 15, 1978's closing international bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.h.	Gld.	B.R.C.	Swe/cr.	Dan.kr.
Amsterdam	2.1465	1.214	108.64*	49.315	0.254		89.02	132.32*	79.49
Bremen (a)	2.1465	1.122	15.765	7.166	2.575*	14.265			19.449
Frankfurt	1.975			42.99	3.708	92.03		6.344	124.64
London	1.9018			3.873					5.731
Milan	831.70	1.63135	420.36	191.09		371.19		35.68	10.67
Paris	4.3625	8.544	220.05*		5.2575*	200.50	19.965	274.65	80.41
Zurich	1.592	3.122	80.53625*	36.472	0.1915	74.2415*	5.1132		29.162

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Denmark Krone 5.453; Ecuadorian \$1.00; German \$1.50; Hong Kong \$1.719; Italian Lira 4.335; Japan Yen 160.334; New Korea Kwon 5.251; U.S. \$1.00; Belgium Franc 33.225; Hong Kong \$1.7025; Singapore S. 2.25; Canadian \$: 80.135 U.S. cents.

(\*) Commercial Franc. (\*) Units of 100 (a) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts rounded to buy one pound.

7	8.01	7.73	7.88
8	8.01	7.73	7.88
9	8.01	7.73	7.89
10	8.02	7.76	7.93
11	7.91	7.75	7.90
12	7.91	7.75	7.95

7.35	7.74	8.05
7.90	7.78	8.10
7.89	7.75	8.58
7.94	7.82	8.18
7.94	7.82	8.19

7.97	7.83	8.29
7.93	7.95	8.29
7.99	7.91	8.27
8.00	7.96	8.40
8.02	7.96	8.48

## 21. Sometimes

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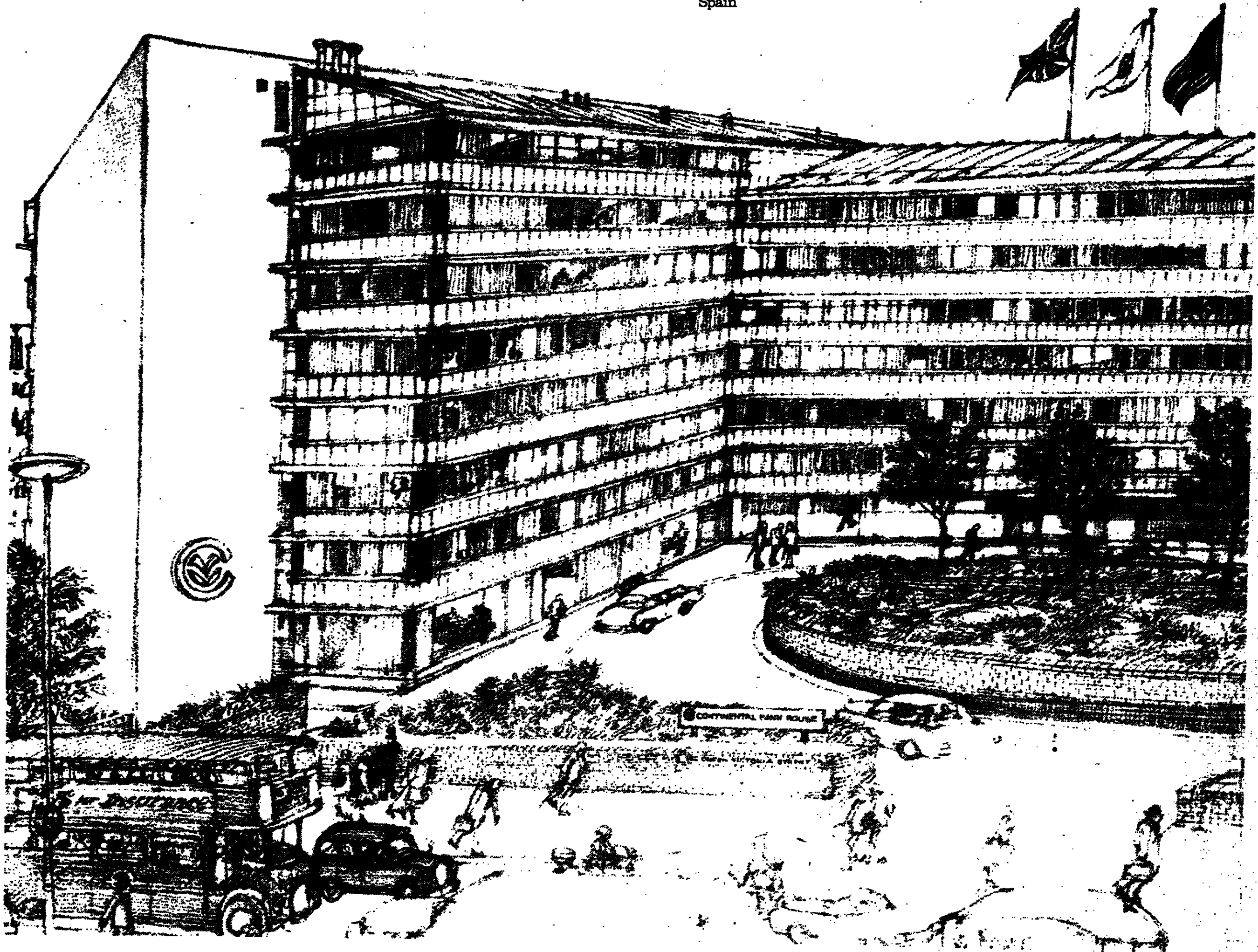
We are proud of our continued history in London, where we opened our first full-service overseas branch in 1962. Then as now, the selection of London as our headquarters for banking activities throughout Europe was most appropriate. Few cities are more attuned to the concept of banking on an international scale than London—the long-time premier money centre of the world.

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Bahrain	Hong Kong	Mexico	United States
Belgium	Indonesia	Morocco	Venezuela
Brazil	Iran	The Netherlands	West Germany
Canada	Italy	Pakistan	
Cayman	Jamaica	Peru	
Islands	Japan	The Philippines	
	Kenya	Singapore	
		Spain	



JOY 101.50



## Euromarket

(Continued From Page 9)

French bankers would do all that could be made the issue a success, there was some criticism of the length of the maturity. In some quarters, it was argued that not all investors would like to hold paper in a currency whose inflation rate has averaged around 10 percent per annum over the years. However, the counterargument was that if the Common Market plans go ahead for a link between the French franc with the Deutsche mark in an enlarged currency bloc, then investors would be able to obtain a high yield with reduced currency risk.

In trading for Deutsche-mark Eurobonds last week, prices were generally about a quarter-point higher with some of the prime quality issues showing greater gains.

Frankfurt dealers said that good quality issues were in demand because the 875-million mark calendar for the next four weeks includes a lot of developing countries.

## Flight Controllers

## Walk Out in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17 (AP)—Air controllers today walked off their jobs at airports throughout Mexico but government employees stepped in to maintain normal commercial operations, a controller spokesman said.

Only commercial flights were being allowed into Mexican airports, with private, training, school and government aircraft being refused takeoff permission.

Among them are issues for Indonesia, South Africa, Argentina and Venezuela.

Meanwhile, a syndicate led by Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Ltd. said that it intends to reduce the coupon on a convertible issue of the Swiss-based real estate firm, Interstep Holding AG. The issue, 20,000 bonds whose par value will be fixed at above \$1,000 to account for the conversion privilege, was originally expected to yield 5.75 percent.

Since the issue is convertible into Swiss franc shares (five for each bond), it reportedly had received a lot of speculative demand based on expectations that the Swiss franc would appreciate further against the dollar. And Union Bank's announcement that the coupon rate would be lowered by an unspecified amount was apparently intended to reduce some of the speculative froth.

## Eurobond Yields\*

Week Ended Sept. 13 (U.S. dollars)

International institu-	8.86%
Industrial, medium term	8.79%
Industrial, long term	8.87%
French franc, long term	9.76%
Unit of account long term	10.13%
Unit of account long term	7.49%

## Market Turnover

Week Ended September 15 (Millions of U.S. dollars)

Total	524.40
Non-Dollar	1.450
Dollar	1,029.8
Eurod.	420.70



Steve Overt crosses the finish line with a record.

## Overt Sets 2-Mile Record

LONDON, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Steve Overt set an unofficial world record for the two miles in 8 minutes 13.5 seconds at an international track and field meet here Friday.

The old mark was set in 1973 on the same track by Brendan Foster in 8:13.7. The world two-mile record is unofficial because the International Amateur Athletic Federation recognizes only the one mile as an imperial distance.

Overt, the 20-year-old Polish champion, overtook Henry Rono, the holder of four world records, on the final bend and sped to the line to win by a clear five meters. Third was Bronislaw Malinowski of Poland.

Rono made the pace, injecting sudden bursts of speed that left Overt struggling behind him.

The Kenyan, who holds the world records in the 3,000, 5,000 and 10,000 meters as well as the 3,000-meter steeplechase, went through the half mile in 2:02.4, the mile in 4:08.8 and the mile and a half in 6:14.3.

As the bell went for the final lap, the record looked out of reach but Overt put in a 55-second lap, pulling out and passing Rono coming off the bend.

Rono clocked 8:14.66, Malinowski 8:18.43 and Willy Polleunis of Belgium, who was fourth, 8:22.15.

## Friday: Pittsburgh Defeats Montreal, 6-1

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17 (AP)—Phil Garner used a baseball record as the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the Montreal Expos, 6-1, on Friday.

Garner's first-inning grand slam made him the first National League player in 71 years to hit bases-loaded homers in two consecutive games.

Garner also hit a grand slam Thursday that proved the difference in a game with St. Louis. The Pirates won that game, 7-4.

Only six other players have accomplished the feat, including Babe Ruth, who did it twice.

## Mets 5, Phillies 4

At Philadelphia, New York defeated Philadelphia, 5-4, in 10 innings to slow the Phillies' pennant run. Rookie Dan Norman hit two solo home runs and the game-winning sacrifice fly in the 10th.

At Los Angeles, Don Sutton fired a six-hitter and Lee Lacy slugged a two-run homer to lead Los Angeles over Atlanta, 5-0, as

the Dodgers reduced their "magic number" for clinching the National League West championship to seven.

## Reds 6, Giants 1

At San Francisco, Tom Seaver pitched a two-hitter to lead Cincinnati over San Francisco, 6-1. Dave Concepcion and Johnny Bench each drove in two runs.

## Astros 8, Padres 4

At San Diego, Houston scored five runs in the sixth inning, capped by Dennis Walling's three-run homer, and went on to beat San Diego, 8-4, behind J.R. Richard's seven-inning hit.

## Cardinals 6, Cubs 2

At Chicago, Ken Reitz smashed a tie-breaking single in the 12th inning and Mike Phillips followed with a three-run homer to power St. Louis over Chicago, 6-2.

## Yankees 4, Red Sox 0

In the American League, at New York, Ron Guidry, who stopped Boston on two hits last Saturday, repeated the feat as New York beat Boston, 4-0.

## Royals 3, Angels 2

At Kansas City, pinch-hitter Clint Hurdle tripled with two out in the ninth and scored on Pete LaCock's single for Kansas City, handing California its fourth loss in five games, 3-2.

## Twins 10, Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Dan Ford had three doubles and a single and scored three runs while Hosken Powell drove in three runs with two doubles and a single to lead Minnesota over Milwaukee, 10-3.

## Tigers 1, Indians 0

At Cleveland, Dave Rozema, who beat Cleveland with a five-hitter last Saturday, hurled a four-hitter this time to raise his record to 8-10 as Detroit won, 1-0. Rusty Staub's sacrifice fly in the sixth in-

ning drove in Ron LeFlore with the only run.

## A's 1, Rangers 0

At Arlington, Texas, Oakland's Alan Wirth blanked Texas on four hits for his first major league shutout in the opener as Oakland won, 1-0. The only run scored when Dell Alston's drive in the fourth inning hit the right-field foul pole for his first home run of the season. Steve Comer handcuffed Oakland on four hits in the second game and Al Oliver and Richie Zisk delivered two-run singles as the Rangers took a 5-0 victory in the nightcap.

## Orioles 8, Blue Jays 3

At Baltimore, Jim Palmer, 19-12, hurled a five-hitter and moved within one game of his seventh 20-victory season in the last eight years as Baltimore defeated Toronto, 8-3.

## White Sox 8, Mariners 3

At Seattle, Chicago scored five runs in the 10th inning to beat Seattle, 8-3.

## More Sports

## On Page 15

## Friday and Saturday Line Scores

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***By Eugene T. Maleska***



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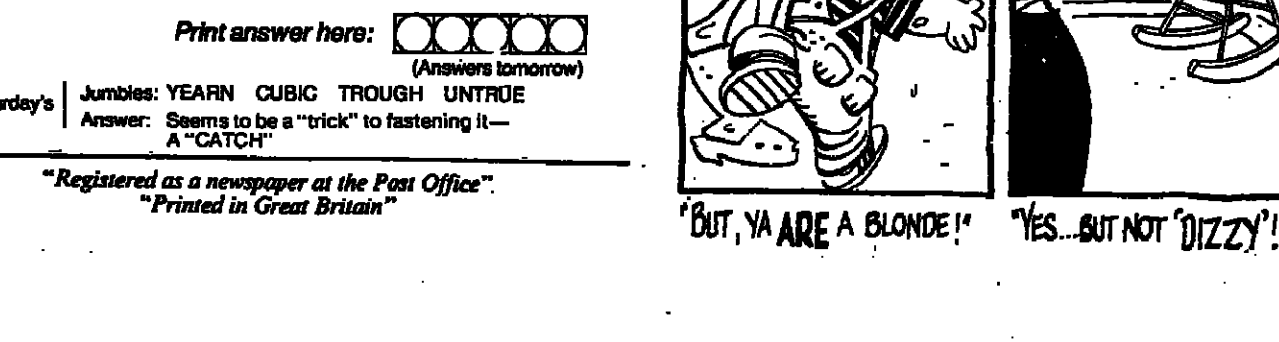
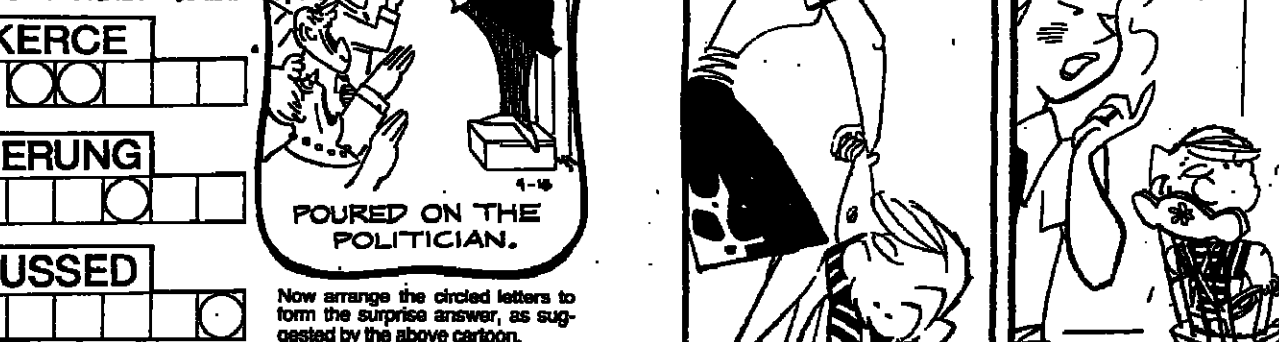
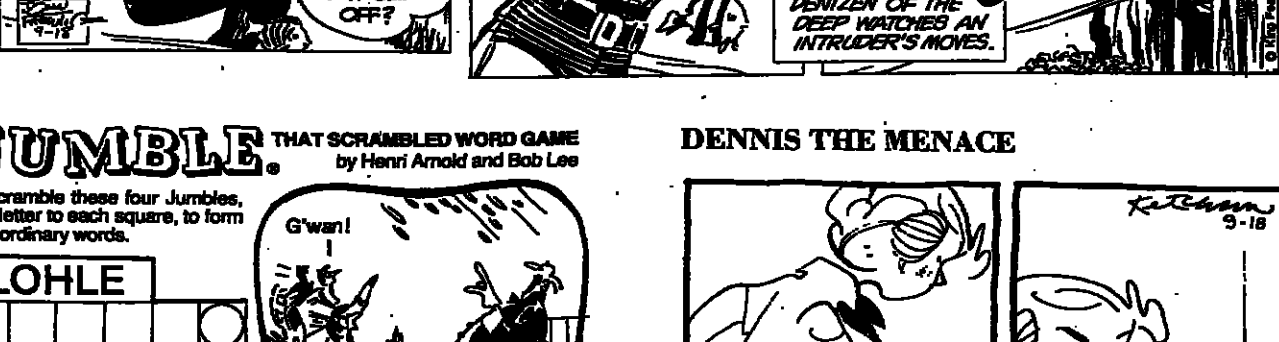
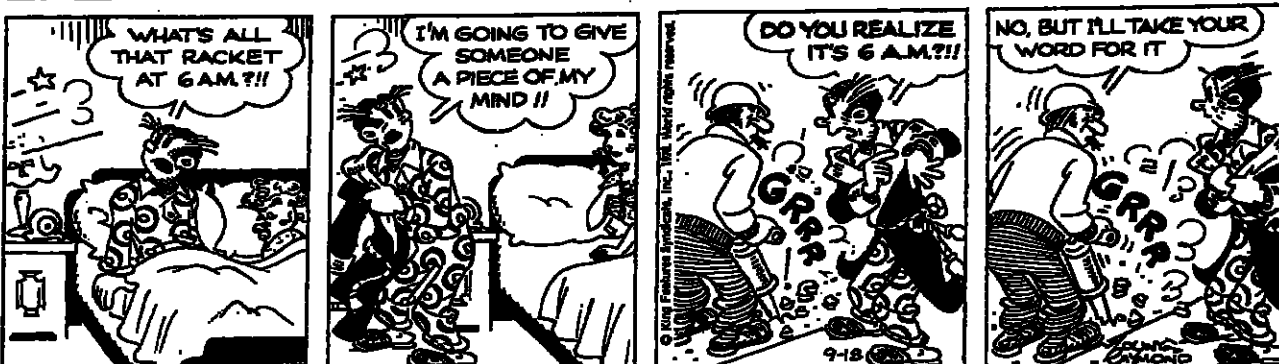
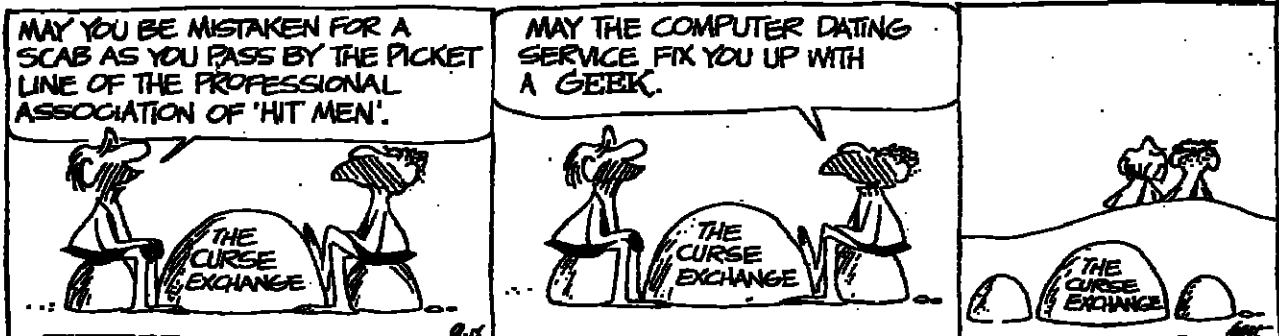
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## CAT ON A LEASH

*By Elizabeth Gundy. Viking. 311 pp. \$8.95*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**S**UPERFICIALLY at least, the story that Elizabeth Gundy unfolds in her latest novel, "Cat on a Leash," may seem familiar. A middle-aged American couple goes to Europe on a combination business trip and second honeymoon. Instead of relief from domestic pressures, they find themselves squabbling. He, Luke James, a book publisher, keeps reassuring himself that "marriage is an anchor, not a millstone." But: "To be young and free in Paris... he quickly banished the troubling feeling of un-lived youth that assailed him from all sides in this hyped-up tourist town with its public relations cascade of romance." He relieves his stress by dreaming of the Jaguar XJ-S he will buy himself when they get to London. She, Brenda James, a babbling wind-up doll of a mother and housewife, thinks that if only she stops hard enough and sees all the signs, she will avoid that is growing between herself and Luke. But increasingly she is troubled by her empty mannerisms. "I'm a permanent-press pumpkin-pie bore," she thinks.

For I came to it having read Miss Gundy's earlier book "Bliss," a superbly executed tragicomedy about a love affair between a professor of English literature and her handyman. So I knew that nothing Miss Gundy put her pen to would be unoriginal. And in fact, though it is not quite as effective as "Bliss," "Cat on a Leash" is not easy to forget.

The relationship between Luke and Brenda is another fine, especially if it happens to be a man. With tactics similar to Gundy tells the first third of the story from Luke's point of view, which is sound not only because at this point Brenda is completely out of touch with her interior, but also because the author cannot be accused of making her man into a stick-villain, as, say, Marilyn French does in *"The Women's Room"*. She knows precisely how her man: She knows precisely what happens inside a husband when his wife is turned halfway into the question of himself he thinks he wants her to be. "When I need you, you've got to be one," Luke shouts at Brenda during one of their squabbles, when the part of her that isn't him still flutters weakly. "You make me yell at you," he protests at the part of her that is him.

In London, Luke buys his Jaguar, while Brenda drifts into an affair with a lover from her student days. When she tells Luke about it, just before the return to the States, he turns righteous and sends her home alone. Back in America she takes flight. She drives and drives along the New England coast all the way to Canada, where she settles in a shack on a barely inhabited island. Here, through a series of encounters with the wilderness and the other residents of the island, she finally breaks the leash that has been choking and confining her.

Then there is the vertigo we experience as Brenda, having taken flight, falls slowly back into herself . . . because the couch of your comforts is sewn with a thread that takes years to spin, and these goofy things, these peculiar enjoyments are based on millions of moments shared together." When she eventually comes to rest in herself, she meets on her island "a drifter who spends his time gathering colored sand and composing sandscapes in inside bottles one grain at a time. It is a perfect image of the sense of timelessness and serenity that Brenda tortuously arrives at.

"It's not exactly an unheard of story. Indeed, so far as the retreat to the Canadian wilderness is concerned, Miss Gundy's novel bears a family resemblance to the books of two other Canadian writers, "Surfacing" by Margaret Atwood, and "Bear," by Marian Engel. (Actually, Miss Gundy only lives in Canada; by origin, she is from the United States.) Something about the experience of Canada — perhaps its simply not being the United States — seems to be inspiring nationalism these days.

The only thing that troubles slightly is the ending, where Brenda goes back to Luke and spends a night with him. "I dreamt you came back for good," he says during that night. "I can't," she whispers. "She drew him down into her arms. Her arms were round and soft, her lips were soft, her hair was soft and smelled of the sea. He wanted to tell her he wished her well, but couldn't talk, nor could she, and they still had this eternity to spend together before the dawn."

But I was never worried about the familiarity of this novel's story.

### Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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This smacks of having it both ways — true love for Brenda and a broken marriage for Luke. I don't see why they couldn't have patched things up now that she has become a person in her own right. But I guess they can't when it is only the woman who has liberated herself.

*Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.*

**By Robert Byrne**

**NEW YORK** — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi displayed beautiful, forceful technique in transforming his advantageous adjourned 21st World Chess Championship game in Baguio City, the Philippines, into a victory over Anatoli Karpov of the Soviet Union, the titleholder. Korchnoi, a Soviet defector living in Switzerland.

Six victories are needed to decide the match and take the winner's share — \$350,000. The loser gets 200,000.

eliminating the last white pawn. However, he was helpless after Korchnoi's 54 P-K4. Korchnoi's merciless 56 P-K5!, virtually trapping the bishop, brought the game to an incisive finish. Thus, after 58 K-Q5, Karpov could not capture with 58... BxP because 59 N-Q3, R-Q8 (or 59... R-QN8; 60 NxBeh); 60 KxB clears it.

The adjournment session began with Korchnoi's sealed move, 43 P-4, compelling the capture 43 ... RxPc.pch, since a move by Karpov's attacked bishop would either allow the passed queen might pawn to queen or else drop the king's knight pawn. Thus, with the first move, the first step in getting his king into the decision. Besides, against a move as played 45 N-Q4, he would have played 45 N-Q3; K-B2; 46 R8-K2; 47 NxR1; QxR8; 48 P-N3; 49 BxQ; 50 R-Q4; 51 N-B6ch; K-B2; 52 N-NR; XN1; 53 K-B4, P-N3; 52 ... N-R4 was a winning king-and-queen ending.

After 45 R-B8, it was necessary for Karpov to prevent the threatened 46 N-Q7 by 45 ... K-Q2. The alternative, 45 ... B-Q3, could have lost material to 46 R-R8 in view of 46 ... K-K2; 47 R-

On Korchnoi's 59 N-Q3, it was useless to try 59 B-N1; 60 R-K8, R2xN6; 61 K-B4, R-Q2; 62 R-R8, R2xP; 63 R-R7ch, winning a rook. Naturally, 59... R2xN6; 60 K-B4 was just a last grasp; there was no point in proceeding to 60 R-Q2; 61 N-K2, R-QN7, R-QN5, N8(Q). Accordingly, Karpov resigned. In the first session, Korchnoi survived by catching on to the prohibitive combination 13 P-N7, 14 N-K2, N-K5; 15 Q-Q3, Q-Q3; 16 N-K2, N-Q7; 16 P-Q3 or 16 QxP because of 16... BxP mate; P-Q7; 17 P-Q7, P2xR(Q)ch; 18 K-Q7, P-N1, yielding black an easy victory. In this hypothetical line, the alternative 15 B-R4, B-B4; 16 P-Q4, Q-B6; 17 P-B3, NxB(Q)ch; 18 K-Q7, N-K2, N-K5, N-Q7; 19 N-B3, Q-B6; 21 R-Q2, P-Q6 would also have yielded Karpov a crushing position.

While none of Karpov's pieces were accessible to prepare a counter-attack, Kornejov developed, with 46 P-R3, to advance 49 P-N4 to create a route for his king to reach the center. After Karpov's 48 ... P-N4, Kornejov had to spot the trap, ... N-Q3?, P-N5ch! ... 50 P-P4, N-Q3; 51 K-B2, K-K2; 52 N-B2, R-R3; 53 P-N8Qch, R-Q2; 54 N-P4, K-B2; 55 N-N3, K-N2; 56 P-P4, K-B2; 57 P-P4, K-Q3, achieving a drawn king-and-pawn ending. On Kornejov's 49 P-N4, there was no time for Karpov to create a protective passed pawn by 49 ... P-P4, 50 P-P4, P-R5 because 51 ... Q-T1, K-K2; 52 P-N8Q, R-Q2; 53 N-N3, K-N2; 54 N-Bch nets

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1951/10/15



# Ali Wins Unanimous Verdict To Take Title a Third Time

By James Tuire

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 (AP) — With the last measure of strength that his pride and ego would summon, Muhammad Ali refused to let his flagging skills long enough Friday night to become the first heavyweight boxer ever to win the world's championship for the third time.

His 36-year-old body whipped into reluctant tantrum, his timing and his punches softer in the twilight of an 18-year career, Ali gained the momentum as the 15-round fight wore on and won a unanimous verdict over the 22-year-old champion of seven months, Leon Spinks. There were no knockdowns in the World Boxing Association title fight.

In the final nine rounds the most powerful, most controversial fighter seemed to enter a ring responded to the cries of "Ali, Ali, Ali" that echoed back from the cavernous corners of the Superdome. He began, again, to float like a butterfly and sting like a bee, though the float was labored and the sting easier.

Everybody Cheered

As the 15th round began, perhaps the last round he was ever to fight, Ali stood in his corner and his cheering sections. Before the

fight began, even Spinks was applauding Ali's introduction, like a young ballerina saluting an aging Nijinsky or a budding actress hailing Bernhardt on her positively final curtain call.

But Ali, the master of the theatrical, was not to be denied his moment. Sombre from the start, a far cry from the bombastic fighter who cut down rivals over nearly two decades, he struggled through the first few rounds, a shell of the vintage Ali. Then the fight suddenly turned around.

At the end, Lucien Joubert, the referee, gave 10 rounds to Ali, 4 to Spinks, and rated one even. Of the two judges, Ernest Cojoe voted the decision to Ali, 10 rounds to 4, with one even, and Herman Duetrix called it 11 and 4 for Ali.

After the fight, clated by his triumph, Ali postponed any decision on retirement.

Time for Reflection

"The title is too hard to get, I'm not going to give it up," Ali said. "I'll wait and hold my title six or eight months, then if I decided to retire I'll have a retirement party, if I decide to keep fighting, then I'll take somebody. But I'm going to hold my title and think awhile."

He kept shouting, "I'm the greatest of all time. I'm the greatest!"

Spinks acknowledged that his mind was not on the fight. He said he knew he had lost.

"He wasn't no tougher than this time," Spinks said. "I just wasn't in the fight. I didn't feel like I did the first time. It wasn't in my heart. I had a lot of things on my mind. Maybe the heavyweight championship ruined me. Maybe I didn't know how to deal with it."

Spinks, at 201 pounds, giving away 20 to the man he decried as champion with a split decision at Las Vegas, seemed to have the fight under control at its beginning with a bob-and-weave style that frustrated Ali.

This was the same style that enabled Joe Frazier to take the title from Ali in March, 1971.

Advice From His Corner

"Wiggle, Leon, wiggle," Spinks' seconds pleaded and Leon wiggle. He stated, Ali, who backed off with a dancing stance that reminded his followers of the old Ali — it was no different.

Ali missed easy jabs and wrestled Spinks into a corner time and time again, often jamming his glove against his Adam's apple. When Ali was able to flick in a jab, it stung more like a butterfly.

By the fourth round, Ali's mouthpiece twisted his face into a mask of seeming fear and his eyes stared as if mesmerized by his young rival. Spinks' gap-toothed face was twisted into a sardonic grin, as if victory was assured.

Then, suddenly, Ali seemed revitalized. His jabs began finding their mark. Some of his supple swiftness returned, enough to save him from desperate combinations that Spinks was now throwing from a stand-up position. He had stopped bobbing and weaving.

By the seventh round, Ali began to scent victory and this fed his desire. The pace of the fight accelerated. "Come on, Lee, boogie,"

Spinks' corner yelled, which meant the same as wiggle.

But Spinks didn't wiggle and he didn't boogie, as he had to thundering disco music through his loose training sessions.

Undisciplined in his workouts, and likely to be drinking and dancing into the early hours of the morning, he now had trouble coping with Ali's aggressive attack. Now it's the 13th round and the fans are chanting, "Ali, Ali, Ali." Again, and his tired body finds new strength. This carried him on to the goal he predicted, to become the first man to win the world heavyweight championship for the third time.

## Galindez Loses Title Because of Cut Eye

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 (AP) — In a preliminary to the Ali-Spinks fight, Mike Rossman won the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight title from Victor Galindez with a stiff left-right combination to the head in the 13th round.

Rossman opened a cut over Galindez's right eye in the second round and used a long left jab to keep it bleeding through the rest of the fight.

By the end of the 12th round, Galindez's corner was unable to stop the flow of blood and 55 seconds into the 13th round, referee Carlos Berrocal leaped between the fighters to stop the contest.

It was the first defeat for Galindez in a 42-fight string that began in 1972.

Rossman, 22 years old, was 34-4-3 going into the fight. Galindez came into the fight weighing 174 pounds, down six pounds in his final week and a half of training. Rossman weighed 175. The limit for the light-heavyweight class is 175.



Muhammad Ali reacts to a question after the fight.

## Officials' Scoring

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Scorecards for the Muhammad Ali-Leon Spinks heavyweight title fight:

Scoring by rounds:

Judge Lucien Joubert: A A A S S A A A A A E S S — Ali 10-4

Judge Ernest Cojoe: A A S S A A A A A A S A E — Ali 10-4

Judge Herman Duetrix: A A S S A A A A A S A S A — Ali 11-4

NOTE—Fifth round taken away from Ali for holding.

## Spinks First to Say He Wasn't Ready

By Skip Bayless

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 — Humble in defeat, Leon Spinks simply said his mind had not been on the fight.

"I was ready for the fight, man," said Spinks, whose play-now, train-later habits had been questioned. "But a man can go into a fight with his body ready and not his mind."

The first two times he was asked why his mind was elsewhere, he said, "You tell me." But the third time he said:

"It may have been on the problems the heavyweight championship has brought me...who knows? I can't let the world bother me any more. I've got to do my training like I'm supposed to and handle my business like I'm supposed to."

Many Problems

Since winning the title, the product of a St. Louis ghetto has run from his out-of-the-ring problems: a manager he said he wanted to get rid of, lawyers who wanted to manage him, four trainers, an outspoken wife and a number of parasites who seemed to want part of his "gusto" (the lavish life of a heavyweight champ).

Spinks has spent many a late night cruising in his customized Cadillac or Lincoln limo or boozing in the nearest disco.

"I just didn't fight the way I was trained," Spinks said. "I tried to follow what they (trainers Sam Solomon and brother Michael) said. But my heart just wasn't in it."

Trainer Shuts Out

George Benton, the Philadelphia trainer who was supposed to advise Spinks, left ringside in a huff after six rounds. "It's no sense in even trying," said Benton.

He and Solomon have had words over who had the last say with Spinks. It was Benton who was credited with providing the decisive strategy in the first fight: pouncing Ali's arms while he lay against the ropes.

Asked about the confusion in his corner, Spinks said: "There was no confusion in my corner."

Spinks said he didn't tire and he wasn't hurt. And he said Ali's new strategy — dancing and feinting and jabbing like the Ali of old — didn't bother him.

"I didn't know what he was going to do and it didn't matter," Spinks said. "I just didn't do what I was supposed to do." Asked what that was, Spinks said, "That's for you to know and me to find out."

Members of Spinks' entourage stood as if in mourning. Their party, their seven-month fling, may soon be over. Though Spinks earned \$3.75 million for the fight, much of it already has been spent.

More Bafflement

Sam Solomon said he has no plans about when Spinks will fight again. He, too, seemed puzzled about what had been wrong with his fighter.

"In the eighth round, Ali was tired and I knew he was ready to be had," Solomon said. "There was something wrong. He [Spinks] was listening to me but his heart wasn't in it. He trained well."

When the fight was over, Spinks immediately congratulated Ali. "He's still my idol," he smiled, and waved to the crowd. He seemed to be thanking everybody for his taste of the champion's life. Now he'll have to work his way back up the heavyweight ladder.

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## Bears' Surge Beats Lions, 19-0

PONTIAC, Mich., Sept. 17 (AP) — Chicago scored three times in four minutes in the third quarter today, including a 40-yard touchdown pass from Bob Avellini to James Scott, as the Bears rolled to a 19-0 National Football League victory over the Detroit Lions.

The triumph was the ninth consecutive by the Bears in regular season play, their first nine-victory string since 1941-42. It raised their season record to 3-0 to keep them atop the National Conference Central Division, while the Lions fell to 1-2.

The third-quarter scoring began with a 28-yard field goal by Bob Thomas at 10:41. Less than three minutes later, Tommy Hart tackled quarterback Greg Landry in the end zone for a safety. Then the Bears wrapped it up with Avellini's 40-yard pass to wide receiver Scott over the head of cornerback James Hunter.

Chicago's defense, which has given up just 23 points in three games, continually put a heavy rush on Landry and Gary Danielson — who quarterbacked for Detroit in the fourth quarter. The Bears sacked them six times.

At East Rutherford, N.J., Joe Pisarcik passed for two touchdowns and set up a third by Larry Csonka as the New York Giants defeated the Kansas City Chiefs, 26-10.

Tony Reed rushed for 114 yards in the Chiefs' wing-T attack, which produced 365 yards but Kansas City never recovered from a pair of first-quarter scoring passes by Pisarcik.

The Giants took the opening kickoff 71 yards in 11 plays, with Pisarcik climaxing the drive on a 6-yard scoring pass to running back Bobby Hassmond.

Then with less than two minutes left in the opening period, Pisarcik connected again, this time on a 21-yarder to wide receiver Johnny Perkins for a 14-0 lead.

After the Chiefs put together their only sustained scoring drive of the day, marching 80 yards to a second-period, 2-yard touchdown by Ted McKnight, the Giants came back again. After Jack Gregory recovered a fumble, Pisarcik's 46-yard pass to tight end Al Dixon positioned the ball for Csonka's 1-yard plunge and a 20-7 halftime lead.

Joe Danolo kicked field goals of 41 and 40 yards for New York and Jan Stenerud connected on a 24-yarder for Kansas City for the only scoring of the second half.

At Cincinnati, quarterback Terry Bradshaw threw two touchdowns and directed a devastating Steelers attack that rolled up 451 total yards in a 24-3 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

Bradshaw, with 14 of 19 completions for 242 yards, threw touchdown passes of 28 and 12 yards to tight end Benny Cunningham and wide receiver Lynn Swann as the unbeaten Steelers won their third straight game.

Rocky Bleier and Franco Harris each scored a touchdown and rushed for 75 and 73 yards respectively, while the Steeler defense limited the Bengals to 56 yards rushing.

It was the third straight loss for Cincinnati, which has been without quarterback Ken Anderson.

Seattle Seahawks 24, Jets 17

At New York, quarterback Jim Zorn sprouted to a first down on a fake field goal attempt in the fourth period, setting up fullback David Sims' third touchdown run of the game to give the Seattle Seahawks a 24-17 victory over the New York Jets.

Sims, who amassed 121 yards on 23 carries, swept around right end for a 3-yard touchdown that capped a 65-yard, 14-play drive that broke a 17-17 tie.

Two plays earlier, on fourth-and-three at the New York 7, Seattle appeared to be settling for a 24-yard field goal attempt by Efran Herrera. But Zorn took the snap and ran to the 2-yard line to keep Seattle's march going.

Zorn completed 19 of 29 passes for 191 yards. Sims scored on bursts of 5 and 2 yards in the second quarter, offsetting Clark Gaines' touchdown run of 1 yard in the first quarter and 5 yards in the second for New York.

Herrera put Seattle ahead for the first time with a 45-yard field goal early in the third quarter, but Pat Leahy tied it for New York later in the period with a 37-yarder.

At Knoxville, Tenn., Theotis Brown's 54-yard touchdown sprint and the running of Freeman McNeil on a 44-yard scoring drive gave UCLA a 13-0 victory over Tennessee.

After scoreless first half in which both teams failed to capitalize on scoring opportunities, Brown broke a tackle at midfield in the third quarter and ran in for the score.

At Little Rock, Ark., freshman Thomas Brown ran 96 yards with a kickoff return that deflated Van-

## 3-2 on Sacrifice Fly

# Red Sox Drop 6th to Yankees

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 — Thurman Munson's sacrifice fly with one out in the ninth inning yesterday scored Mickey Rivers from third base with the winning run to lift New York to a 3-2 victory over the Boston Red Sox and move the Yankees 3½ games in front in the American League Eastern Division race.

Catfish Hunter, 10-5, edged ex-Yankee Mike Torrez, 15-11, as the Yankees won their sixth in a row from the Red Sox. They blanked Boston, 4-0, in the Friday opener of the three-game series.

After Rivers tripled over Carl Yastrzemski in left field to open the ninth, the Red Sox played the infield in and kept Rivers on third when Willie Randolph grounded to shortstop Rick Burleson. With one strike, Munson attempted to squeeze Rivers home, but fouled off the pitch. On the next pitch, Munson lined to Jim Rice in right field, who made a running stab but fell after the catch and was unable to make a play at the plate.

Rice hit his 41st home run in the first inning after Jerry Remy singled to give the Red Sox a 2-0 lead. The Yankees came back with one run in the bottom half of the first on singles by Randolph, Munson

and Reggie Jackson. Jackson tied the score with two out in the fifth when he lined his 23rd home run into the lower right field seats.

Hunter allowed only six hits, struck out eight and walked three.

Angels 4, Royals 3

At Kansas City, Carney Lansford hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning to lift California over Kansas City, 4-3, in a game marred by a bench-clearing brawl. The fight began moments after Lansford's homer. Al Hrabosky threw two pitches over the head of the next batter, Lyman Bostock, and Bostock charged Hrabosky. Players from the dugouts and bullpen raced onto the field as the two wrestled to the ground. Bostock and Hrabosky were ejected.

Orioles 11, Blue Jays 1

At Baltimore, Pat Kelly and Eddie Murray drove in three runs and Dennis Martinez pitched a six-hitter as Baltimore routed Toronto, 11-1. Kelly hit his fifth homer of the season in the fifth inning. Murray got three runs in the sixth on a two-run double by Rich Dauer and an RBI single by Kelly, and four in the eighth when Murray drove in two runs with a single and Lee May followed with a two-run homer.

Twins 5, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Rod Carew had two hits and scored a run, helping Minnesota to a 5-2 victory over Milwaukee. Minnesota nicked Larry Sorensen for a first-inning run on a pair of opposite-field doubles by Carew and Glenn Adams.

Rangers 8, A's 1

At Arlington, Texas, Ferguson Jenkins scattered nine hits and Jim Sundberg tripled with the bases loaded in the first to lead Texas past Oakland, 8-1. Mike Hargrove opened the Texas first with a single but sprained his ankle on an attempted pickoff and was replaced by Mike Jorgensen. Al Oliver doubled and Richie Zisk walked to load the bases before Sundberg hit his sixth triple of the year.

Tigers 10, Indians 4

At Cleveland, catcher Lance Parrish had four hits and drove in three runs, carrying Detroit to a 10-4 rout of Cleveland. Rookie Dave Stegman's sacrifice fly gave Milt Wilcox a 1-0 lead in the second inning and the Detroit right-hander breezed to his ninth victory in his last 12 decisions.

White Sox 9, Mariners 1

At Seattle, Francisco Barrios fired a one-hitter and Ernie Soderholm rapped out four singles to pace a 19-hit attack, giving Chicago a 9-1 triumph over Seattle. Barrios allowed only Julio Cruz line single to center in the sixth. The Mariners scored a run in the second. Leon Roberts and Bruce Bochte walked, Roberts moved up to fly ball and scored on Dan Meyer's sacrifice fly.

Pirates 12, Expos 5

In the National League, at Pittsburgh, Dave Parker hit three doubles and drove in four runs as Pittsburgh exploded for 19 hits and defeated Montreal, 12-5. Rookie Don Robinson helped Pittsburgh extend its home winning streak to 18 games by winning for the eighth time in the last nine decisions.

Phillies 2, Mets 1

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt's one-out, 10th-inning home run off rookie Dwight Bernard gave Philadelphia a 2-1 victory over New York, keeping the Phillies three games ahead of Pittsburgh in the fight for the National League East title.

Giants 3, Reds 2

At San Francisco, Terry Whitfield's bases-loaded, two-out single in the bottom of the ninth lifted San Francisco to a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati, snapping a seven-game losing streak and regaining second place from the Reds in the West Division.

Cardinals 4, Cubs 1

At Chicago, Mike Phillips' two-run single in the sixth helped St. Louis to a 4-1 victory over Chicago. Singles by Ted Simmons and Keith Hernandez, a double and an intentional walk to Terry Kennedy preceded Phillips' two-run hit. Phillips also doubled in the eighth and scored on a double by Gary Templeton.

Dodgers 2, Braves 0

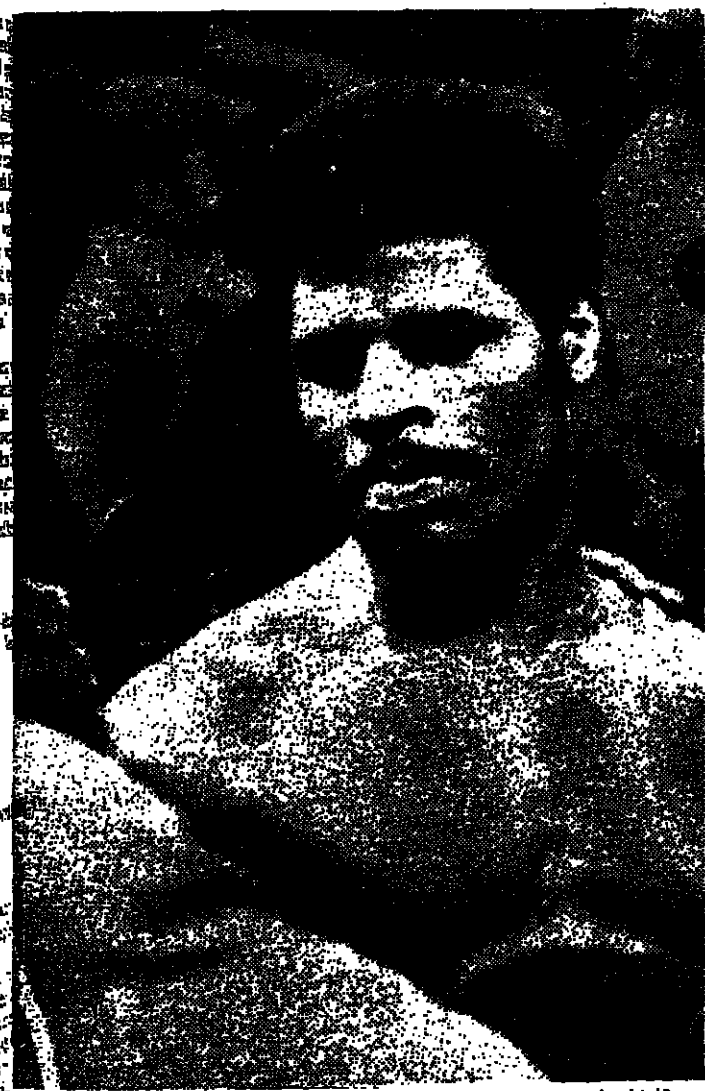
At Los Angeles, Joe Ferguson's bases-loaded single in the sixth broke a scoreless deadlock and gave Los Angeles its seventh straight victory, 2-0 over Atlanta. Doug Rader and Terry Forster combined to blank the Braves on six hits. The shutout was the fourth in the last five games by the Dodger pitching staff.

Padres 2, Astros 1

At San Diego, pinch-hitter Oscar Gamble lofted a bases-loaded sacrifice fly with one out in the ninth to give Gaylord Perry his 19th victory of the season as San Diego defeated Houston, 2-1.

Giuliano Stricken

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (AP) — Jim Gilliam, 49, formerly a star infielder for the Los Angeles Dodgers and now a coach with them, suffered a cerebral hemorrhage Friday and was listed in critical condition at a hospital here. He underwent surgery Friday night.



Leon Spinks in the ring after the verdict.

## Seattle Slew Overpowers Affirmed by 3 Lengths

By Gerald Strine

ELMONT, N.Y., Sept. 17 (WP) — Seattle Slew came back yesterday to defeat Affirmed in the test Triple Crown winners run as the Marlboro Cup at Belmont.

The margin of victory was three lengths but it did not begin to tell the story of Slew's powerful performance. He was the dominant force, every step of the mile and an eighth, recording fractions of :47 and 1:10 1-5 and 1:33 3-5 en route to a final clocking of 1:45 4-5, only two ticks off Secretariat's 1973 track, stakes and world record.

Affirmed never made it close. The 1978 winner of the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont was favored at 1 to 2 by the crowd of 11,880. He appeared to have a decided edge in conditioning, going into the race, but he had no excuse, finishing second place all the way, while finishing five lengths ahead of another 3-year-old, Nasty And Bold, in the field of six.

Added Value

Seattle Slew's victory in the event worth \$180,000. It meant much more than that, however, to his 12-million syndication value as a stallion. There were those in thoroughbred racing and the breeding industry who had begun to doubt his 1977 achievements, when he was named the only undefeated Triple Crown winner in the long history of the sport.

"After your first loss [last June] you fired your trainer. After your second loss [this month] you fired your jockey," Phil Johnson, trainer

of Nasty And Bold, reminded the Slew handlers early in the week. "I want to know what will happen if Seattle Slew loses Saturday, will you give your horse away?"

Doug Peterson replaced the popular Billy Turner as Slew's trainer late last year. Angel Cordero was named to replace Jean Crummet as the 4-year-old's jockey after the recent defeat in the Meadowlands. Mickey and Karen Taylor and Jim and Sally Hill, the owners, were criticized for every move they made. Then, yesterday, all was forgiven.

Praise for Trainer

"We never gave up on Slew. We were confident, despite all the problems he's had," Mickey Taylor said. "There was the virus that nearly killed him last winter in Miami, then a leg injury and more recently, shoe troubles. It was tough getting him ready, but Doug did a fine job."

And Cordero, as usual, rode a great pressure race, finally finishing ahead of the slumping Steve Cauthen, after suffering a long string of defeats in attempting to beat Affirmed with lesser runners.

There is reason to believe that the Marlboro marked Seattle Slew's last appearance in competition. "Next time, we'll get him," said Lou Wolfson, the owner of Affirmed. He was referring to the weight-for-age Woodward Stakes when Sept. 30, but Taylor indicated Slew won't be in the Woodward lineup.

## Transactions

BASEBALL  
American League  
MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Activated Monte Hoas, pitcher.

BASKETBALL  
National Basketball Association  
BOSTON CELTICS—Announced the retirement of Ernie DiGregorio, guard.

DETROIT PISTONS—Added waivers on Al Skinner, guard-forward.

FOOTBALL  
National Football League  
DENVER BR



